THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Cor. Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, H. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS:
By mail, per year.....$10.00.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Evans Investigation.

MR. WHITE'S RESOLUTIONS.

New Florence and Ligonier R. R.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

McClure-Gray Case.

HARRISBURG, February 29, 1872.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SENATE.

Mr. WHITE offered the following:

WHEREAS, In the New York *Tribune* of February 28th the following appears:

"On the 19th of January, Mr. Cooper came into the House of Representatives, toward the close of the morning hour, and endeavored to bring before that body a resolution of inquiry, but before the purport of his resolution appeared a well-known leader of the "Third House" hurriedly went upon the floor, and immediately, by a movement known to the initiated as the "Harrisburg flurry," the session was broken up rather than adjourned. The resolution never was offered again, the matter, probably, having been "fixed;" but, as the movement above described is only resorted to in case of emergency, a considerable inquiry was excited as to the objects aimed at. Events subsequently placed a copy of the resolution in your correspondent's hands; but though the allegations were important and specific, no authority was cited, and your correspondent awaited further developments. During the last ten days, the two State officers mentioned in the resolution have been interesting themselves to procure the pardon of a certain young broker of Philadelphia, lately condemned for being connected with frauds on the Treasury of that city. Attention being attracted to the case, an investigation ensued, which seems to establish the propriety of making public the suppressed resolution. The portion relevant reads as follows:

"*Whereas*, John E. Hartranft, Auditor General, and Robert W. Mackey, State Treasurer, have been accused of illegally using moneys of the Commonwealth, in applying the same in carrying on various operations in stocks, to the extent of several millions of dollars, and to the payment of their private debts; and

"*Whereas*, The said State officers are further accused of having used the moneys of the Commonwealth in the purchase of the loans of the Commonwealth for their own benefit, particularly to the purchase of $189,400 of the 5 per cent. loan of the Commonwealth, and $31,100 of the 6 per cent. loan of the Commonwealth; and of having sold the said loans to the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth at an advantage or profit to the said Mackey of $2,943.42, and of an advantage to the said Hartranft of $2,700; and

"*Whereas*, The said Mackey is further accused of having received, among other sums the following payments as interest on the moneys of the Commonwealth loaned or deposited by him or on account of such consideration, viz.: on August 23, 1869, $677.50; on February 9, 1870, $3,320 50; on May 16, 1870, $347.50; and October 5, 1871, $5,000. Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, (the Senate concurring) That a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives be appointed to inquire into the accusations aforesaid, and report, with authority to send for persons and papers."

AND WHEREAS it is alleged by officers of the Commonwealth named therein, that said resolution was devised with intent to compel said officers to compromise the claim of the Commonwealth against Geo. E. Evans;

AND WHEREAS said officers request an investigation thereof;

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker of the Senate to investigate said charges against said officers, and the facts attending the attempted introduction of said resolution and the publication thereof, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. WHITE stated that this preamble and resolution were prepared and handed to him by request of one of the parties alluded to in the publication.

Mr. BUCKALEW said it seemed to him that this was a matter for the House of Representatives. The publication professes to give a resolution that was never offered. How the Senate had anything to do with this he did not understand. We have nothing to do with what has occurred or ought to have occurred in the House merely upon the information of a correspondent of a New York paper that a resolution was to have been offered. Must we forthwith order a committee to send for persons and papers? At this stage of the session he believed the members were sufficiently occupied, and saw only the hand from Indiana (Mr. White) had enough committees to occupy his attention. He was very much in favor of opening an investigation wherever there was apparent cause; but here there was merely hearsay on the part of a correspondent of a foreign newspaper. It would be a piece of apparent impudence for us in the Senate to attempt to investigate anything that occurred in the House. Until something apparent requiring an investigation of the affairs of the State Treasurer and Auditor General he was opposed to this investigation. There was no ground upon which to appear. If either of these officers came before the Senate and asked for an investigation upon false charges, he should vote for a committee.

Mr. BILLINGFELT claimed to be one who never voted against investigations, but at the same time he had come to have very little faith in investigations since the sad experience here in 1870, when the atmosphere was full of foul charges against officers of the Government. A committee in that case was appointed with the direct duty of thoroughly examining every person that was brought before them, at least so far as they were willing to answer. Some had declined to appear or testify, when a resolution was passed at his instance compelling parties to testify; but, strange to say, this resolution was subsequently reconsidered and postponed, thus merely leaving the question open whether the Senate had power to compel unwilling witnesses to appear and testify. He was afraid some obstacle would be thrown in the way of this investigation if there was any foundation for it. If we take cognizance of all the rumors spread over the Commonwealth, we could not find a sufficient number of members in this branch of the Legislature to fill the committees to be raised, About half a dozen investigations were now going on. It might be well, however, to give these parties an opportunity of proving their innocence; and if guilty, they should be so pronounced before the people. The charges were serious and justice should be done to all parties.

Mr. STRANG said his proposition was, that when the real author of the resolution spoken of recovered sufficiently to testify before the committee of which Mr. Graham was chairman, he should be prepared to vote for the resolution.

Mr. WHITE desired to understand to whom Mr. Strang was referring.

Mr. STRANG explained that he referred to the author of the resolution proposed to be offered sometime ago in the House (meaning Geo. O. Evans).

Mr. WHITE said his resolution was handed him by the Treasurer Mackey, a citizen or newspaper in the Commonwealth, or any member of this or the other body, had.

Mr. STRANG said if any respectable citizen any charges to make against either of the gentlemen named in this resolution, he should be willing to vote for this proposed investigation; but in the absence of any well-defined suspicion, to talk of an investigating committee was merely frittering away time.

Mr. BILLINGFELT said it looked pretty much to him as though there was a feeling of anxiety to get up special committees so as to provide a place for every member of this branch. He moved that this whole matter be referred to the George O. Evans investigating committee where it rightfully belongs. He regretted that that committee permitted the bird (Geo. O. Evans) to fly out of the State when he had been here a week, and should have been examined at once, as he tendered his services when the committee was appointed.

Some disputation arose here between Messrs. Graham and Billingfelt as to the time when Evans was in town at the organization of the committe, the latter contending that it was for a few days at least, and the former that Evans was in town only a day and a half before the committee was organized, or could have had a consultation. When they did consult, they subpoenaed Evans among the first, with the result now known to the whole Commonwealth.

Mr. GRAHAM insisted that the Committee had done everything in their power secure Evans.

Mr. BILLINGFELT said he was not blaming the committee or its chairman, but regretted that they would now be under the necessity of sending a requisition to another State. If Evans was really guilty, it was not to be wondered at that he should attempt to elude the examination. He hoped, however, no stone would be left unturned to bring this witness before the committee. Serious charges like these hanging over the heads of officials ought to be probed to the bottom. It was due to our worthy Governor that these investigations should be thorough.

Mr. BROOKE corroborated Mr. Graham. He was certain Evans had not been in Harrisburg more than two days this winter.

Mr. GRAHAM opposed the motion to refer this matter to the Evans committee. Mr. Billingfelt having said there were parties here ready to testify before that committee who had not yet been subpœnaed, Mr. GRAHAM explained that one party (meaning J. McClure) had been ready to testify all along, but preferred to come after Evans, and the committee indorsed the suggestion as likely to produce good results.

Mr. WALLACE indorsed what Mr. Graham had said, but animadverted upon the State officials, who should have afforded the committee more facilities for ascertaining who got all the money.

Mr. Billingfelt's amendment referring this matter to the Evans committee was adopted.

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Allen, Billingfelt, Brodhead, Buckalew, Collins, Crawford, Davis (Berks), Dechert, Dill, Findley, Fitch, McSherry, Petriken, Wallace, Warfel and Weakley—18.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Brooke, Davis (Philadelphia), Delamater, Graham, Humphreys, Mumma, Vogle, White and Rutan—10.

The resolution as amended was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROOKE, authorizing married women to purchase and sell registered bonds.

By Mr. MUMMA, a supplement relative to railroads, authorizing roads not contiguous to consolidate.

By Mr. DAVIS, of Berks, by request, forming a new Judiciary District out of Armstrong county.

By Mr. GRAHAM, refunding to G. Fass a recognizance of $4,000 by the Treasurer of Allegheny county. This bill was passed.

By Mr. ANDERSON, authorizing the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to change the time of the annual meeting of the stockholders. Passed.

By Mr. WHITE, incorporating the New Florence and Ligonier Railroad.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. BUCKALEW introduced a joint resolution appropriating $7,000 to pay the expenses of the McClure-Gray contested election committee.

Mr. DAVIS, of Berks, offered a resolution that the committee in the McClure-Gray case have leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate during this and next week, and to employ the necessary clerical force in reporting the proceedings, and to facilitate the work of the committee.

Mr. GRAHAM urged that the law of 1839 required that investigations shall not take members away during the sessions of the Senate. A mere resolution could not repeal the law in this case.

The discussion became general, assuming somewhat of a political aspect.

Mr. MUMMA opposed the resolution, contending that the committee would be likely to occupy not less than three weeks in this case, and if the resolution passed how was the Legislature to adjourn on the 28th of March.

The Democrats all sustained the resolution.

Mr. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, said he should not vote for any resolution bringing the committee and witnesses to Harrisburg at an extra expense of $10,000 or $15,000. Let all the meetings be held in Philadelphia.

Afternoon.—The whole matter was settled by adopting the amendment of Mr. Buckalew to an amendment of Mr. Brooke, by which the committee is allowed Friday, Saturday and Tuesday in Philadelphia.

Resolutions giving $1,000 to the Evans Committee and $7,000 to the McClure-Gray Committee to pay the expenses were adopted.

HOUSE

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. COOPER, Republican, made a personal explanation. A dispatch had appeared in the New York *Tribune* of the 28th, saying that he had endeavored to introduce resolutions into the Legislature charging Auditor General Hartranft and State Treasurer Mackey with having unlawfully speculated in funds of the State. On the 19th of February he had been sent for at the Lochiel Hotel and introduced by one of his constituents to George O. Evans, the attorney and lobbyist. The three parties had asked him to present certain resolutions to the House, and had promised, if he complied, to make him popular. He had examined their papers, and at once made up his mind that their object was to obtain an offset to the investigation now pending against Evans, or else to compel the State Treasurer and Auditor General to settle the State claim against Evans. He refused to present the resolutions, and communicated the fact to Auditor General Hartranft, who declared that the whole thing was, in his opinion, an effort to "pinch" the Commonwealth; that the State had offered to settle on the basis of the Dauphin county court, viz., $100,000; that over $50,000 had been offered by the Evans party, but the State Treasurer and himself could not see their way clear to accepting less than the amount they thought was designated by the court.

Mr. MCCONNELL, Democrat, said Payne had come to him and asked him to present resolutions on Hartranft and Mackey. He had refused to do so, because he was a member of the committee to investigate the alleged Evans defalcation.

PROHIBITION.

The special order was a bill to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquor, and being the Illinois law.

Mr. MCJUNKIN moved to substitute general local option, to be voted on every year. Agreed to—55 ayes to 27 noes.

Adjourned till one o'clock.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR AND SURVEYOR GENERALS.

Afternoon.—The special order was the House bill relative to the election of Auditor and Surveyor Generals.

The first section provides that in case of the death of any person elected Auditor or Surveyor General between the day of election and the first Tuesday of May, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the Governor until the first Monday of December.

Mr. SANNER moved to amend by providing that the vacancy shall be filled by the incumbent at the time being, until his successor shall be elected and qualified, instead of allowing the Governor to appoint. Agreed to.

The second section provides that the Auditor General or Surveyor General for the term shall be chosen at the next annual election after the death of the person whose place has been temporarily filled.

The third section authorizes the returns of election to be opened on the first Tuesday after such election.

This bill was passed as amended.

GENERAL LOCAL OPTION.

The general local option bill was again taken up.

Mr. MCJUNKIN moved to amend by requiring a triennial vote, to be taken by cities, townships and boroughs. Agreed to.

One of the sections of the bill provides that it should not interfere with any existing local pohibitory laws on the liquor question.

Mr. LATTA moved to strike out this proviso. Lost, after debate.

The bill then passed—60 ayes to 34 noes. The Allegheny members voted as follows: Ayes—Messrs. White, Miller, Semple, Ballentine and Gilfillan. Noes—Taylor and Edwards.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing Bishop Domenec to sell certain real estate.

Incorporating the South Side Savings Bank of Allegheny county.

A supplement concerning streets and sewers in Pittsburgh.

Prescribing the mode of adopting and recording ordinances and resolutions of Pittsburgh Councils.

Providing for the improvment of Penn avenue and all other avenues and streets in Pittsburgh.

Authorizing a change of location of the Western House of Refuge.

A supplement relative to salt inspectors in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Relating to boarding house keepers in Allegheny county.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad Company to issue general mortgage bonds to raise money to pay the indebtedness of said road, to extend their track, building car houses, stables, and other nesessary improvements.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the United Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of East Birmingham.

Incorporating the Shoe and Leather Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Allegheny Salt Company.

A supplement to the Monongahela Valley Telegraph Company.

OBJECTED OFF.

Mr. MCGOWAN objected off the House supplement for the Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

The bill incorporating the Real Estate Deposit bank of Pittsburgh was negotiated.

Mr. ALTA objected off the House bill incorporating the Youghiogheny Mining, Manufacturing and Improvement Company.

FOREIGN.

Queen Victoria Assaulted

The Assailant Demands Amnesty for Fenians—"Sign or Die"—Riot at Killarney—The Alabama Claims—French Capitulation Examination.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.

LONDON, February 29—*Evening.*—A miscreant this afternoon fired a pistol at Queen Victoria while driving on Constitutional Hill, but happily without effect. The would-be-assassin was promptly arrested.

LONDON, February 29—*Midnight.*—The excitement to-night over the report of the attempt on the life of the Queen is intense. Extras of evening papers appeared in rapid succession, as confirmatory details became known. Crowds are still collected in the streets discussing the news and awaiting further particulars. An official statement of facts was promptly made in Parliament this evening, which, when it became known outside, greatly relieved the public anxiety. While the House of Lords was in committee, discussing the ecclesiastical bill, Lord Granville entered and said he hoped their Lordships would excuse the sudden interruption of the proceedings; but he had an announcement to make, which it was desirable should be made without delay. He then proceeded to state that at half-past five this evening the Queen, returning from a drive, had reached Buckingham Palace. As her carriage stopped at the gate, a young man ran to the side and presented a pistol within a foot of the Queen's head. She bowed down and drew back to await the shot, but the pistol did not explode. The fellow in one hand held papers granting a release to Fenian prisoners, which he shouted to the Queen to sign, threatening her at the same time with the pistol. He was instantly seized by attendants, and prevented from doing further harm. It was then found that the pistol was unloaded, and that the lock of such a primitive construction that if it had been loaded it probably could not have been discharged. Her Majesty was very calm, and showed courage, which she has often before exhibited. She had directed that a statement of the circumstances be immediately made in both Houses of Parliament, in order to prevent exaggerated rumors.

Lord Granville said he would not dwell on details, or point to a contrast between the dastardly act and Tuesday's extraordinary exhibition of the nation's loyalty.

The Duke of Buckingham briefly expressed the thankfulness of the House at the escape of her Majesty from danger.

Mr. Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons similar to that of Lord Granville. The would-be assassin was taken to the nearest police station. He gives his name as O'Connor, and is about nineteen or twenty years of age. His behavior in the station was wild and his language incoherent. He boasted that he tried to reach the Queen on Tuesday during the procession.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

LONDON, February 29.—As the Queen was re-entering the court yard at Buckingham Palace, after a drive through the park to-day, Alfred O'Connor, a Fenian, eighteen years of age, sprang over the wall, rushed up to the carriage and struck the Queen on the breast with an unloaded pistol, at the same time presenting a petition of amnesty for Fenians, exclaiming, "sign or die." Prince Arthur, who was seated in a carriage with the Queen, knocked the man down. O'Connor was seized and condemned to prison. When O'Connor was questioned, he said his design was to frighten the Queen into doing justice to Ireland.

THE QUEEN GOING TO GERMANY.

LONDON, February 29.—It is reported that the Queen is going to Germany to visit her daughter and the Prince Imperial.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Lord Mayor presented an address to the Prince of Wales to-day.

RIOT AT KILLARNEY.

There was some rioting at Killarney yesterday on the arrival of the members of Parliament for Kerry. The mob commenced to pelt the police with stones, when the riot act was read, and the police prepared to charge with fixed bayonets. The crowd was finally dispersed and order restored. Nobody was seriously injured.

ACCIDENTS AT THE CELEBRATION.

The pressure of the people who were witnessing the procession, and the falling of two stands occupied by the spectators, were attended with much more calamitous results that was at first supposed. It is now learned that five persons were killed and thirty persons injured.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The *Times* discusses the Alabama claims, and says: England will pay nothing save what she is required to in obedience to the decision of the Geneva Tribunal. She never dreamed of offering any agreement of terms to settle the difficulties outside of the treaty, and if the treaty is a failure it is the fault of the American Government.

FRANCE.

CAPITULATION EXAMINATION.

PARIS, February 29.—The Committee on Capitulation in the Assembly are examining into the facts connected with the surrender of Metz by Bazaine. A delegation from the municipal council of Metz arrived in Paris to testify against the Marshal. The committee will hear the testimony of the delegation on the 15th of March.

NEWSPAPER REAPPEARED.

PARIS, February 29.—The *Rappel* newspaper, the publication of which was suspended some time ago, has again appeared.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

The Count de Chambord has made arrangements for a temporary residence at The Hague.

HOSPITALITIES OFFERED TO THE POPE.

It is reported that Thiers has again offered the Pope the hospitalities of France, and that Austria has tendered his Holiness the Salesburg castle for a residence.

—The libel suit of Spencer Ball against the St. Louis Evening *Dispatch* for ten thousand dollars, on account of the publication of a police item, was decided yesterday. The verdict is one cent damages for the plaintiff.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The Pittsburgh Delegation.

Interview with Committee on Public Buildings—Senator Carpenter's Rejoinder to Sumner and Schurz—Sale of Arms Testimony—Secretary Belknap Before the House Committee—Arrival of the Japanese Embassy—Texas Pacific Railroad.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE PITTSBURGH DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, February 29, 1872.

The Pittsburgh delegation was busily employed to-day in endeavoring to advance the interests with which they are entrusted by the citizens of the Western Pennsylvania District. To-day a very satisfactory interview was held with the Committee on Public Buildings.

GOOD PROSPECTS.

The delegation feel quite satisfied that the claims of the city are fully appreciated by the committee, and that an affirmative recommendation will be made on the subject of the appropriation asked for. Gen. Negley has been very persevering in his efforts to get the new public buildings for his district, and is sanguine that his efforts will not fail. To-morrow the delegation will again interview the Committee on Public Buildings, and will call to pay their respects to President Grant and Senator Boutwell, and on Saturday will return home. All are very hopeful that their mission will not be without its good fruits.

A SCATHING REJOINDER.

Senator Carpenter to-day made a powerful speech on the French arms question in reply to Senators Schurz and Sumner. It was regarded as that eminent gentleman's ablest effort. He cut deep, and the effect of his scathing remarks is to throw his able rivals *hors de combat*. However, they will doubtless rally to-morrow to renew the senseless and impotent warfare they are waging against the administration. They have been steadily losing ground, and Grant rises higher and higher above them every day. Sumner and Schurz have gone so far in their reckless game as to forfeit the esteem of their own friends, and to strengthen the President by their exhibition of prudish folly.

AGATE.

WASHINGTON, February 29, 1872.

SALES OF ARMS.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department was to-day receiving the testimony of Secretary Belknap, showing that the sales of arms to the French were stopped by his orders in October, 1870, at which time he first discovered that Remington was an agent of the French Government.

Gen. Belknap repeated over and over again to Gen. Dyer that no sales should be made to any agent of the French or Prussian Governments. No arms were sold to any agent of the French Government to his knowledge. He had already stated the amount realized from the sale of arms, &c. It was $9,748,942. Of this sum $9,409,236 80 had been deposited in the treasury, as per certificates on file. $120,000 were reported in the hands of depositors on the 30th of June, 1871. The balance was expended for preparing the stores for sale, fitting them up, &c. In reply to a question by the chairman as to the discrepancies between the accounts of the War and Treasury Departments, Secretary Belknap said he was aware of none. The books of the Treasury and of the War Department was the same as that of the Treasury Department; namely, the 30th of June. As to the Treasury books showing the amounts received for arms, Belknap explained that in almost every case payment was made by cash checks. Margins varying from five to twenty per cent. charged on large transactions intended to secure the United States, and checks are cashed as quickly as possible and paid into the hands of the Government agents.

The interrogatory was put, "Do you know, of your own knowledge, that any Government officers are interested in the sale of arms directly or otherwise?" Answer—I do not. In very strong statement or intimation in connection with this matter was made to me by the Marquis de Chambrun on January 20th last. I asked him to name the persons, and then we went together into a private room, when I again asked him to name such persons or make a statement over his signature, or any statement in writing. I could convict of fraud any one of these officers or other persons connected with the Government. He did not do so. I kept a memorandum of the statement that he did make to me, but it contains nothing from which I can obtain information relative to any officers of the Government. I begged him to give me specific information; but he had none. Our conversation went further, but I got nothing bearing on that point."

The Chairman said he had invited Senator Sumner to appear, and to give any facts he might have to offer, but he not come forward. In order further to arrange for the examination, and to obtain official statements, which the Secretary indicated his readiness to furnish, being desirous that the investigation should be thorough, the committee adjourned until next Tuesday a week.

ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Japanese Embassy reached Washington this afternoon. They were met at the Union Depot by M. Mori, Japanese Charge d'Affairs in this city, accompanied by Governor Cook, General Chipman and General Myers, United States Army, who had been detailed by the department to take charge of the Embassy during the time they remain here. After brief salutations, Gov. Cook was introduced, and in a short speech welcomed the distinguished gentlemen to the capital of the United States. Iwakura replied briefly, returning thanks for the cordial welcome, and without further ceremony the entire party entered carriages in waiting, and were driven to their hotel. To-day there will be no official reception or ceremonies of any kind, excepting the brief ones above mentioned. The Embassy will occupy about fifty rooms of the Arlington Hotel and two entire buildings on the opposite side of Vermont avenue.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer over West Virginia will probably move northeastwardly over the middle Atlantic and southern New England States; the area of snow extending during the night over the latter, where winds will veer to easterly; northwesterly winds, with a rising barometer, falling temperature and clearing but partially cloudy weather, extend north-eastward over the Middle States by and during Friday morning, and the New England States by Friday evening; pleasant weather with north-westerly winds prevail from the Ohio valley to the south Atlantic coast; northerly winds, veering to easterly, are probable for the western Gulf States; dangerous winds not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads to day agreed to report favorably on the bill introduced by Senator Scott yesterday relating to the Texas Pacific Railroad. The only amendment, not merely verbal, is one chartering a branch road in Fulton, Arkansas, to intersect the main line between Marshall and Dallas, Texas. This branch is given the right of way, but no subsidy.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Senate New York Custom House Committee will recommence its sittings next Monday in this city. Gen. Horace Porter will be the first witness examined.

THE PITTSBURGH DELEGATION.

A delegation from Pittsburgh appeared before the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds this morning, to urge the erection of a new building for the postoffice, &c., in that city.

CONGRESS.

RAILWAY LAND GRANTS.

Debate on Sales of Arms Continued—Liberal Republican Fraud.

WASHINGTON, February 29, 1872.

SENATE.

TAX EXEMPTION.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a bill was passed exempting from Internal Revenue tax canned fish, preserves, jellies, mustard, &c.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the bill to permit criminals to testify in their own defence. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to protect purchasers of lands sold for non-payment of taxes in the late insurrectionary States.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education, reported adversely a memorial for the establishment of an educational test for suffrage.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN FRAUD.

Mr. CHANDLER, rising for personal explanation, read a letter from a gentleman in Jackson, Michigan, stating that somebody had sent him certain "reform movement" and "Liberal Republican" documents under his (Chandler's) frank and that of Mr. Morton. The writer expressed his astonishment thereat, and asked Mr. Chandler to send him no more documents unless they had the true ring. His frank was a forgery; but as the whole liberal Republican movement was a fraud, he was not surprised that those engaged therein resorted to forgery.

Mr. MORTON pronounced his frank thereto a forgery.

Mr. TIPTON, in personal explanation, said that he had been almost as unfortunate as Mr. Chandler. He had sent one of that gentleman's speeches to a constituent. Indignantly returned it with the request that if he indorsed such sentiments he need never send anything under his frank to that constituent again. [Laughter.]

JAPANESE AT WEST POINT.

Mr. CAMERON called up the bill to admit six Japanese youths to the West Point Academy.

Mr. CASSERLY opposed the bill as unwise. The bill was passed.

SALES OF ARMS.

Consideration of the resolution to investigate the sales of arms to the French came up. Mr. CARPENTER addressed the Senate.

Mr. Carpenter said certain American Senators were attempting to get up an excitement on a state of facts which had been known to everybody for a year or more for the purpose of affecting the next Presidential election. The Senator from Missouri (Schurz) had compared himself and Sumner in this matter to Coburn and Bright on the Alabama question; but there was one great difference between the cases: Coburn and Bright did what they did to protect their country from committing a wrong. But after the wrong had been committed they never moved a committee of investigation for the purpose of making out a case against their country. It had been remarked that the Democratic Senators took no part in this discussion, and that fact had been attributed to a desire to let the Republicans engaged in it do all they could to injure their own party; but he had a kindly feeling for the Democratic party, having been a member of it as long as he could be innocently [laughter], and he was willing to give them credit for a higher motive in their unwillingness to take any part in so unpatriotic a proceeding. In this connection he quoted Rufus Choate's declaration that the Democratic party had always burned with a youthful, vehement, exulting and progressive sentiment of nationality.

Mr. Sumner had said yesterday that this case naturally opened with a resolution of the French Assembly. That was true, and it was to be regretted that the case, having opened in France, had not been allowed to close there. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carpenter said, in conclusion, that he regretted this debate, because of the effect it would have abroad in creating doubt as to the wisdom of our naturalization laws. These laws were based on the theory that every naturalized citizen wholly renounced allegiance to the land of his birth, and became in the full est sense an American citizen. But if a man, coming from a foreign land, seeking and obtaining admission to our citizenship, and afterward being elected to a seat in the United States Senate, and having there a place on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which gave him free access to the archives and secrets of the State Department; if such a man, with all his experience and advantages, could not rise above the old feeling of allegiance to his native land, then the people would naturally ask whether other men with less capacity and less advantages could do it.

Mr. SCHURZ asked Mr. Carpenter whether he meant to charge that he had not cast off his allegiance to any foreign country.

Mr. CARPENTER—When I want to charge that, I will charge it.

Mr. Carpenter then repeated what he had just said about a man who could not fully cast off allegiance to his native land; but he protested against any one charging him with Know Nothingism, because he had always opposed it.

Mr. CORBETT moved as a substitute a preamble setting forth that the whole subject had now undergone an exhaustive discussion of nearly three weeks, and that none of the allegations contained in the original preamble had been sustained, and a resolution declaring that the War Department officers were guiltless of any wrong doing in any of these transactions, and that it was the sense of the Senate that discussion of the subject should now close. He then reviewed at length the allegations and evidence adduced to sustain them, and argued that they were shown to have had no foundation whatever.

Mr. SCHURZ—The Senator from Wisconsin, at the close of his speech, has raised a cry which has not been heard here to-day for the first time. When all argument is exhausted, then an appeal to prejudice is in order. Yesterday we had General Order swindle. If not defended, in some way, it was justified on the plea that foreign importers were at the bottom of the complaints against it, and to-day we hear another scandal, resting on a charge of corruption, defended on the ground that the attack on it is an appeal to the prejudices of the foreign-born citizens of this country.

Mr. CONKLING fully agreed with Mr. Corbett, and said that the substitue was eminently just and proper, but inasmuch as its adoption would prevent an investigation, he appeared to the Senator to withdraw, feeling confident that an investigation would completely explode all the charges, insinuations and imputations that had been made.

Mr. CORBETT withdrew his substitute.

Mr. HARLAN moved an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Conkling some days since.

Mr. Harlan's amendment directs the committee to inquire whether any American Senator or citizen has been in unauthorized communication or collusion with the agents of any foreign power; which was adopted.

The Senate continued debate until seven o'clock. The resolution was adopted—yeas 52, nays 5.

The following are the nays: Messrs. Cole, Edmunds, Gilbert, Harlan and Wright. The preamble was laid on the table, all voting aye except Edwards, who wanted it voted down directly.

Messrs. MORTON and CONKLING said that Sumner's voting to lay the preamble on the table was a confession that it was wrong, which Sumner indignantly denied.

The Legislative appropriation bill was taken up and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

RAILWAY LAND GRANTS.

The bill giving an extension of time to the State of Wisconsin for the completion of a railroad from Lake St. Croix to Lake Superior was taken up, the question being on ordering it to its third reading.

Mr. HOLMAN asked unanimous consent to have the bill debated for an hour.

Mr. PETERS objected.

Mr. STEVENSON asked to have read a letter from the Commissioner of Public Lands.

Mr. SCOFIELD objected to anything in the nature of debate.

Mr. COX said they would not fillibuster if Holman's amendment were allowed to be offered.

Mr. HOLMAN asked to have read a communication from laboring men.

Mr. SCOFIELD objected.

Mr. HANKS moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered.

The motion to table the motion to reconsider was rejected—yeas 82, nays 97. The vote ordering the main question was then reconsidered—yeas 101, nays 83.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to amend it so as to grant to Wisconsin all the lands specified which would inure to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under existing laws if the grant were not revived.

Mr. COX argued in favor of Holman's motion. He referred to the constant growth of public opinion against railroad grants, citing on that point the platform of both political parties in California, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, and of the late Labor Reform Convention at Columbus. Members of Congress who were recreant to public sentiment on this point would not only hear from the people in general, but especially from the working men of the country.

Mr. STEVENSON spoke of creating monopolies by giving away timber lands, which were said to be of no value, and then creating new monopolies by putting a tariff on lumber so as to make these timber lands valuable, and said that if Congress did not stop this policy of land grants, in obedience to the people, he believed and trusted that the people at the next opportunity would make Congress stop it.

Mr. HAY agreed with Mr. Stevenson that it was the duty of every representative to signalize his opposition in the most emphatic manner to the robbery of the national domain, and let every member record his vote, aye or no, whether the railroad land grant policy should cease or not.

Mr. SPEER (Pa.) took the ground that the public domain should be kept for poor people and for soldiers who had fought for and maintained the Government.

Mr. HOLMAN believed that this bill, which affected three and a quarter million acres, worth from fifteen to twenty dollars an acre, was a movement in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He referred to the demoralizing influence of these land grants, citing on that point of Kansas Senators buying their seats through means of such grants, and said that in order to test the sense of the House, he should now move to lay the bill on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was rejected—yeas 91, nays 90.

Mr. BECK then took the floor and defended his position in supporting the bill, his principal reason being that the people had settled along the line of the road, paying the Government $2.50 an acre for it on the faith of the grant. He would say to the gentleman who had threatened the House with the condemnation of the people, that no labor convention, no intelligent laboring man, no man who had the interest of the country at heart, would say that this should not be reserved to the people of Wisconsin, instead of being given to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

After further discussion, involving the question whether Col. Scott, President of the Southern Pacific and of the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, was or was not opposing this bill, and on which opinions varied,

Mr. HOLMAN again moved to lay on the table. Rejected—87 to 91.

Mr. Holman then moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions. Agreed to—yeas 102, nays 77.

Mr. HAZLETON asked that the committee have leave to report at any time.

Mr. COX and others objected.

The House then adjourned.

NEW YORK.

General Order Business.

Charges Against Judge Cardoza—The Cases of Hall and Stokes—Aquatic.

NEW YORK, February 29, 1872.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

The Court to day heard the arguments of Messrs. Bartlett and McKeon, counsel of Stokes, who addressed the jury in substantiation of their plea that the drawing and all the proceedings in obtaining the Grand Jury, by which the indictment was found against Stokes, were illegal.

In the Stokes case, District Attorney Garvin, in replying to the remarks of Stokes' counsel, said, "It was said by Stokes' counsel that the Grand Jury was packed. Who packed it? Not Col. Fisk; for he did not know he was to be shot.

Graham, of Stokes' counsel, interrupting, "No; but he packed the Jury because he was going to shoot Stokes."

This created a sensation, which was checked by the Judge.

In conclusion, Judge Garvin asked the Court to charge the jury to find for the people, as the questions involved were entirely legal ones. The Court adjourned.

AQUATIC.

The St. John's (Paris) crew have issued the following challenge: "We are prepared to row any four-oared crew in England or the United States, six miles (three miles to stake boat and return), for from $1,000 to $2,000 a side. If the Pittsburgh or either New York crews accept the challenge, we will allow them fair expenses to row at Halifax. We will allow the Winship and Chambers (English) crews the usual expenses. The conditions of the race are: The race to take place at Halifax, in June or July; neither boat to carry coxswains."

—A San Francisco dispatch of the 28th ult. says: Johnny Devine, *alias* "The Chicken," who was a pugilist until he got his right hand slashed off with a knife, while making a drunken raid through the city from the saloons some years since, and who has long been known as a desperado of the worst description, was convicted this evening of the murder of August Kamp, and will be sentenced on Wednesday next. He received the verdict with utter indifference.

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED—A Situation as Architectural Draughtsmen. Address A. B. this office. eb29-6d

WANTED.—GARDENER or FARM HAND. Inquire at 102 Seventh avenue, Pittsburgh, between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M. fe26-6t

WANTED.—BOARDING in a family at East Liberty, for husband, wife and child. References given and required. Address J. H., Wilkins Postoffice. fe26-6d

WANTED.—Girls for the city and country, to do cooking, housework &c., several men and boys with reference want places. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair.) first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO-LET.

TO LET—AT SHADY SIDE.—A beautiful residence and one and one half acres of ground highly improved with apple, peach, plum and pear trees, six grape arbors, flowers and shrubbery. The house is a frame cot age of nine (9) rooms and hall seven (7) feet wide, with cellar, the floor of which is cemented the entire length of the house. There is a good spring of water and cistern on the premises, also a good stable, carriage house, wash house, bake oven and coal house, all in excellent order. The place is now occupied by John L. L. Knox, Esq., and possession will be given the first of April next. Inquire of Joseph Hastings or S. Bamraban, at the Bank of Industry, No. 42 Wylie avenue. mh1-7d

TO-LET.—THE LARGE WAREHOUSE, No. 77 WATER STREET. Apply on the premises to GEORGE W. HAILMAN. fe19-6d-tf

TO-LET OR LEASE.—The Warehouse, No. 189 Liberty street, from April 1st next. The same to be remodeled. Apply at 227 Liberty street, or 59 Federal street, Allegheny. fe26-8

TO-LET.—ROOMS ON FIFTH AVENUE in First National Bank Building. One Room in Basement fronting on Fifth avenue; One Room in second story, fronting Fifth avenue. Inquire of J. D. CULLY, Cashier.

TO-LET.—From April 1st, TWO DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 172 and 174 Second avenue. Also, WAREHOUSE, corner of First and Wood streets. Apply to ANDREW D. SMITH, at Park & Co., Second avenue. ja26-58

TO LET—

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1872

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg Jan 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM ELLIOTT, D. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45f.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

Gold closed in New York on yesterday at 110@110¼.

IT IS pretty generally settled that London will have Nilsson, Titiens, Marimon, Trebelli Bettini, Alboni, Cepoul, Small Pox and Cholera next season.

THE Boston *Post* says that "Morton does not look well as the Apollo gist of the Administration." We confess we don't see the *gist* of the remark as no apologist is needed.

THE APPARENT attempt of State Agent Evans to escape a second time by fleeing to New York, after giving assurances to the committee that he was prepared to give in his testimony, will be damaging to himself and his friends, and be rightly considered by the public as an evidence of conscious guilt.

THE PRESBYTERIANS of Philadelphia have engaged upon a noble work of practical philanthropy, in moving toward the establishment of a home and refuge for single women and widows. Already over $125,000 have been subscribed to the praise-worthy object, and the Home will soon arise as another proud monument to the glory of Christianity.

THE coming spring promises to prove one of the most prosperous seasons our city and country have enjoyed for many years. Everything looks encouraging. Our manufacturers are overrun with orders, and although working "double turns," night and day, they find themselves actually unable to keep up with the demands on their capacities for production. Some of our largest mills and workshops have orders enough from abroad to run them into the middle of the usually dull season of the summer. Just in proportion as they are successful and prosperous, so are the general people. In a great manufacturing city like ours, where all are working people, we are mutually dependent on each other, and none can prosper or suffer without all being more or less affected. Hence it is particularly a matter of congratulation all around that the spring trade promises so well, and that a season of prosperity can confidently be expected.

AN OBJECTION has been made to our recent suggestion of a gallery of plaster casts, that most of the famous statues are of nude human figures, and therefore to be avoided as demoralizing. To this we object, most decidedly, there is nothing more beautiful in nature than the perfect human form, and therefore it is right that we should look at and admire it when reproduced, gracefully posed, in marble or bronze or plaster. The tone of the great works of the sculptor's art is almost always lofty, the instances of its prostitution being very rare. The Greek Slave is as pure and unobjectionable as a piece of high art, as is the new Trinity Church, and the elevating effect of the Venus of Milo is incomprehensible to those who have not seen that grand, pure, mighty statue. If is not consistent, nay, we say that it is highly absurd for any one to object to beautiful statuary on the ground of immorality, and at the same time to permit the display of villainously prurient wood cuts in low prints, in all parts of the city, the demoralizing effect of which is really awful.

WE HAVE received a copy of the "Bill for the Encouragement of the Foreign Commerce of the United States" agreed upon by the House Committee. It provides among other things as follows:

That the Board of Commissioners of Commerce is hereby authorized to offer a bounty of not more than ten dollars per ton, to be paid each year for a period of five years, for the construction in the United States of iron steamships of not less than one thousand tons each, nor exceeding five hundred thousand tons in the aggregate, and not more that one hundred thousand tons shall be authorized in any one year, the said ships to be employed exclusively in the foreign trade.

That the Board of Commissioners of Commerce shall give public notice that proposals will be received for the construction of vessels as authorized by the first section of this act, and the first preference shall be given to such proposals as shall be made within the limits specified, for the construction of fifty thousand tons upon the Atlantic coast, twenty five thousand tons upon the great lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi river, and twenty five thousand tons upon the Pacific coast.

That there shall be allowed and paid, under such regulations as shall be established by the Board of Commissioners of Commerce, upon every first-class sailing vessel of not less than two hundred tons burden, hereafter constructed in the United States, and launched and finished, and authorized to engage not more than three months in any one calendar year in the coasting trade of the United States, the sum of six dollars for each ton of the registered tonnage of any such vessel.

And upon vessels of not less than four hundred tons burden, employed exclusively in the foreign trade, eight dollars for each ton of the registered capacity.

This bill is intended to promote ship building in the United States, to some extent counteract the discrimination against this county caused by the superior ship building facilities of England.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

It is not very generally understood that the system of cumulative voting was established for the boroughs of this Commonwealth by the Act of Assembly, approved June 24, 1871. In order to enlighten those interested in the matter, we herewith append the sections of the law bearing on the subject:

SEC 3 For elections for members for Town Councils, each voter may, at his option, bestow his votes singly upon six candidates, or cumulate them upon any less number, in the manner authorized by the 4th section of the act to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg, approved March 4, 1870; and vacancies in any such Council shall be filled in the manner provided in the 5th section of the same act; but nothing herein contained shall be held to regulate or affect the manner of choosing the Burgess or other principal executive officer of a borough, even wherein he shall be authorized to serve as a member of the Town Council.

The following is the section of the act to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg, as referred to in the above:

SEC. 4. To the end that the electors of Bloomsburg, may exercise their right of suffrage freely, and without undue constraint, and may obtain for themselves complete representation in their local government, the plan of the free vote shall be lawful, and is hereby authorized in the elections for offices of said town, and for all offices to be chosen by them exclusively; in any case where more persons than one are to be chosen in said town to the same office, for the same time or term of service, each voter duly qualified shall be entitled to as many votes as the number of persons to be so chosen, and may poll his votes as follows, to wit:

First—Where two persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each of two candidates or two votes to one.

Second—Where three persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each of three candidates, two votes to one candidate and one to another, or one vote and a half to each of two candidates or three votes to one.

Third—When four persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each of four candidates, one vote and one-third to each of three, two votes to each of two or four votes to one.

Fourth—When six persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each of six candidates, one vote and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two or six votes to one.

In every case the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected; whenever a voter shall intend to give more votes than one, or to give a fraction of a vote to any candidate, he shall express his intention distinctly and clearly upon the face of his ballot, otherwise but one vote shall be counted and allowed to each candidate.

THE LATE CONVENTION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.

An esteemed correspondent of the GAZETTE yesterday took exceptions, in a proper and dignified spirit, to some remarks of ours made lately on the results of the convention held recently at Cincinnati, on the Ohio river improvement question. We do not object to be cat echised on this, or any other subject, provided the motive is to arrive at the *truth*, and in a matter of such great public importance as the improvement of the Ohio, a work, which it is needless for us, at this time to say has our whole heart, and most earnest support, the broadest latitude should be given for discussion. Some time ago, upon ascertaining that several of our leading coal men opposed the many plans for improving the Ohio, and that others wholly opposed any such improvement for the reason, that they preferred the Ohio in its present condition, we announced that we began to despair of accomplishing anything at this time. Subsequent to this, and largely owing to the GAZETTE's urgent suggestions, the Cincinnati convention was called to meet on the 20th ult. That important, and as we called it since, "well planned," movement has taken place, and commenting upon it and its work, we remarked that we did "not see that any *immediate practical* results were to flow from it."

Nor do we yet see them. Our interlocutor remarks:

"Now if you will inform us in what the Convention was derelict, in what it failed and what you hoped for, it will afford us great pleasure to give you all the information in our possession, upon the various points."

In our previous article we pointed out one of the disappointments, we, in common with all others who had been counting on large results, had felt, viz:

"But, we hoped that the other large branches of Pittsburgh industry, with the assistance and co-operation of other cities might inaugurate some practical financial scheme, through which the long neglected highway might be made available throughout the year. Is there any prospect of this at present? We confess to some doubts."

We firmly believe that some individual effort will be absolutely necessary before the Government will be induced to lend an adequate support to the improvement of an inland stream like the Ohio. The reply to this usually is, Congress votes large annual appropriations for improving the harbors at sea and lake ports, and why not also improve the Ohio, which has a greater tonnage than all combined? This is good logic doubtless, but up to this time we believe the vital point after all has been missed, viz Congress has not been made to see it in this light. Therefore we have to deal with facts. When we lay the above argument before a Congressman he replies, that the sea and lake harbor improvements are correctly a national work of necessity, as they are required by the wants of an international commerce. But they, reply this if not so with an inland stream, which is used wholly by the inter-State commerce. The argument is fallacious, we admit, but nevertheless it has so far won, to the detriment of the Ohio river interests. It did not need a National Convention to tell us this; it has been known to our sorrow these twenty years, and whilst during the past ten years Congress has shown a willingness to HELP us by annually appropriating some fifty thousand dollars for dredging, and temporarily benefiting perhaps, the channel of the Ohio river, this is about the extent it has ever yielded to our demands. Hence we thought that the "National Convention," so called, representing six or seven States (perhaps more) should have taken Congress at its word, and devised some "practical financial scheme" calling upon the States most interested to start the ball, and then knocked at the door of Congress afterwards for assistance.

We do not insist that this is just to those States; on the contrary, we are firm in the belief that *Congress should improve the Ohio, for its national importance in time of war*, to say nothing about the proper demands of a growing commerce, which can justly claim the assistance of the General Government; but, and we want this fact noticed and emphasized, we believe that we, as States, *must first help ourselves*, and afterwards, we have hope of obtaining the assistance of Congress.

Let us look at this position for a moment. It cannotobe denied that the Ohio should be improved. It is almost certain that Congress will not take the initative in the work. The States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, with any others that may be induced to subscribe, for we hold that the entire Mississippi and Missouri valleys are in some measure interested in this work, should show their determination to push the important enterprise by making a beginning. Suppose each of the States named should subscribe $100,000 to the improvement, we should then have, with what could probably be collected from the States of Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, a sum approximating to one million of dollars with which to at least begin. After that, if more should be needed, it would not be withheld by Congress.

There is one other idea connected with this scheme. Some of our coal dealers have suffered losses during the past five years, owing to the risks of navigation, aggregating in amount perhaps a quarter of a million of dollars. Perhaps, if they could be induced to believe that the improvement of the Ohio would tend to reduce their proportion of loss, they might find that it would be a good investment to place some of their surplus funds in the work. The corporations of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Wheeling, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, St. Louis, and others, would doubtless add to the sum, and altogether a sufficient amount might be acquired to give the matter such headway that success would be assured.

Doubtless some will ridicule this whole proposition, and sneeringly remark that Congress ought to furnish this money. We say so too; we have said so a hundred times; we have been rolling that sweet morsel under our tongues, since the day Henry Clay denominated the Ohio a useless stream—frozen up one half of the year, and dry the other half. Yea, we have all prayed for the help of Congress during all these years, and we have prayed in vain, because we were the few against the many. Such prominent journals as the Chicago *Tribune*, Boston *Post*, New York *Herald* and *Post* and indeed nearly all the eastern press, cry out to us "help yourselves, you are abundantly able." In the face of all this we ask in all candor, would it not have been well for our convention to have appointed a committee and looked into the feasibility of the scheme?

This article is already too long to attempt to give our "plans for the improvement of the Ohio." We hoped that the convention would have fully discussed and decided on the *best* plan for the work. We know that there was a great variety of opinion on this point, and that each engineer who had made a study of the matter was firm in adhering to his particular plan. The convention should have taken time to hear all sides, and should have finally decided the matter. Did they do so?

Now, as to the coal men. Our correspondent "D" states truly: "The subject is one in which Pittsburgh is vastly more concerned than the actions of her citizens would seem to indicate." We agree with him there, and it is chiefly owing to the fact that those upon whom we must depended for stirring up the "river improvement question," have been too apt to use it for a *"political hobby,"* only to drop it utterly out of sight at the end of the campaign. We do not refer to any *one particular canvass*; it is well known that it has been a favorite dodge of politicians, and as such the people have come to take but little stock in the genuineness of the cry of "Ohio River Improvement." This is all wrong, and has tended much to create the very apathy complained of by our correspondent. "D" will not deny the truth of the assertion, conveyed in the following extract from our previous article:

"We announced at the time, our doubt, as to whether the larger coal operators cared much about the matter, if indeed they did not prefer to have the river remain in its present condition, as more serviceable to their peculiar business, and the mode in which it was conducted."

We do not, of course, wish to imply that *all of the "coal men"* are lukewarm, any more than we say so, but it has been truly said that "a little leaven, leaveneth the whole lump," and it would not take very many of our "larger coal operators" to give tone and head to the sentiment of the mass of those who look up to them as the more successful, and therefore the wiser portion of the trade. Even our correspondent "D," by the force of his superior intellect, and the charming notes of his silver voice, has been known to sway an audience at his will, and hold them spell-bound, as if by magic. When, therefore, we announced that we had doubts about the support of the "larger operators," we spoke plainly, but we might have spoken much stronger, and said, what "D" will not deny, that some of them openly oppose the "improvement of the Ohio," and it was these very men that we had formerly looked to, for the "ways and means" to carry out the project.

In closing, we need not add that the GAZETTE is heartily enlisted in the great work, and will always be found ready to do its share. The past year has fully demonstrated this, in which for our faithful services in the interest of the river and the coal trade, we have been more than once dubbed by the Cincinnati *Commercial* as "the special champion and Organ of the coal kings." That journal will be surprised to learn, after our frequent articles in favor of the trade, that we are now charged with being in opposition to it. We want the Ohio river improved, and we shall favor any project that looks practical, and the speediest will be the best. We have all been dreaming for the past twenty years; let us now go to work in earnest.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

THE Rev. E Michaud, Vicar of the Madelaine, in Paris, has made his appearance as a second Pere Hyacinthe. As is usual in cases of revolt from theological authorities, the bold priest is hailed as without a peer in learning and eloquence. It would be well, however, to receive such statements with many grains of salt. It seems that, like many other French clergymen, Michaud found himself unable to accept the dogma of Papal infallibility, and yet contented himself with ignoring instead of denying it. A short time since, his conduct attracted the notice of his ecclesiastical superiors, and the Archdeacon of the Archbishop of Paris notified him that the sacraments must not be administered to or by persons who did not heartily receive the dogma in question, and that such persons were disqualified from performing mass. Thus goaded into rebellion, Michaud rebelled. In a public letter to the Archbishop, he says that he has been and will be a Catholic,—has been and will be a priest. The following paragraph exhibits his spirit:

Obliged for the moment to recognize in you, not the right of force, but the might of force, I cannot, it is true, exercise my sacerdotal ministry in the churches which, through the ignorance of the faithful, you control. But the place does not affect the validity of the sacraments. Wherever the faithful call me I will go. To every one demanding I will administer the sacraments of penitence, baptism, marriage, the eucharist, and extreme unction. I will accompany the dead to their last resting place, and I will there recite the prayers of the Church.

This is practically defying excommunication.

THE owners of land around the shores of Beaver Lake, in Indiana, went to work, some time ago, and dug a ditch which drained all the water from the lake, and converted the former bed into excellent meadow land. A question as to the ownership of this land has now arisen. The State claims it, on the ground that she formerly owned the ground around the lake, under the grant from the United States of swamp lands for school purposes. The men who dug the ditch maintain that, under the riparian laws, they have the right to extend the boundaries of their lands to the middle of the bed of the lake. One of the claimants became a defaulter to the State, and, in settling his accounts, assigned to it his right to the recovered land. A third class of claims has arisen. Certain persons, maintaining that the disputed territory reclaimed from the lake is public land of the United States, have squatted upon it, under the Pre-emption laws. After various conflicting decisions of the Indiana courts those interested have come to Congress for legislation. The latter has been referred to the Public Lands Committee, before which ex Senator Hendricks, Gen. Milroy, and others, have made arguments.

NEW YORK may well claim to be cosmopolitan when Fijian cannibals put up at the Astor House and enjoy the dance of their native land in one of its private parlors. The man-eating Fijians, who were rescued from the feast of King Thakamban for the hardly less painful experience of traveling with a show in this land of liberty, gave a private exhibition the other day before a small and select assemblage at that famous hostelry. A blazing fire shed a warmth upon their naked bodies, and under its influence they performed the dances of their native land, the feast dance and the war dance, with an unction which only needed the odor of their favorite roast to make the effect perfect. To the drumming of the Princess Otavah they leaped and pranced, gnashed their teeth and smacked their lips in a manner which sent cold shivers down the spine of every missionary present. Then they armed themselves with axe helves and gave the war dance, splintering the stout clubs in their ardor. One, a dwarf, showed how in battle he killed more than the tallest warrior by leaping under the weapon of his antagonists and deftly disemboweling them with a neat wooden sword armed with furrows of shark's teeth. It is reassuring to learn that these gentle savages read the Bible, and are coming to appreciate the taste of sucking pig as almost equal to that of missionary.

On the strength of the excitement lately occasioned throughout the South by the announcement that rebel cotton bonds and "shin plasters" might soon have an increased marketable value, an enterprising shoe-maker at Nashville, Tenn., caused an advertisement to be inserted in the *Banner* to the effect that he was prepared to give seventy five cents "on the dollar" for old, and fifty cents for new issue of Confederate money. The offer proved so tempting that the street in front of his store was crowded to excess on the following morning. Old men and old women from every part of the surrounding country were on hand with carpet-bags and valises, containing paper representing thousands of dollars. The first man who entered the store had a parcel of some $200,000, and his utter astonishment may be better imagined than described when the audacious Crispin drew the pile toward him, and paid over to the owner one-half the amount in notes of precisely the same value and issue. For the reason that few men like to allow themselves to remain the only victims of such a huge joke, the fun was continued for several days, much to the amusement of those who had been in the secret from the first, and to the disgust of certain sharp ones who had been so far misled as to have attempted a "corner" in the market.

A PROVINCIAL French paper relates an episode of love and war which has just been brought to light at Pontarlier. It appears that a young widow of that town had the misfortune to have a handsome Prussian corporal billeted on her. Fritz was gallant and protecting, and, in spite of her patriotism, Cupid succeeded in gaining possession of the widow's heart. The war over, the corporal left for his native house, promising to name the happy day. Last week the widow received her lover's orders to publish the bans, but in the ardor of her affection she forgot all about her neighbors' feelings. The consequence was, that as soon as the town heard of the intended nuptials, the most indignant repaired to the widow's house and smashed up all her furniture, and would have probably done the same with the widow but for the arrival of the police. About thirty persons were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. The widow has since sold off and gone to Fatherland to join her soldier laddie.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE Emma mine has developed astounding proportions. It must be pleasant for the owners of that property to know that this is the case. A friend says, "Oh, were Emma mine, I should say, you go on developing and I'll be responsible for the astounding."

THE history of the adventures of Vidocq, the French detective, is the book which is supposed to have inspired Sumner and Schurz to emulate the deeds of that great man. They aspire to a right to be called Detectives of the French Republic, rather than Senators of the United States—*fi donc!*

INTENSE as is the interest taken by the Senator from Missouri in the affairs of down-trodden France, it is still thought that he really is *not* one of those "patent French Yoke Schurz" which we have so often seen advertised. The doubt will be set at rest as soon as his washwoman discovers whether or not his clothes are marked F. Y. S.

TRUTH may be stranger than fiction generally, but we have yet to see the truth that is a bit stranger than the fiction published by the New York *Tribune* as Washington correspondence. The head lines of the Washington news columns, in that Library of modern fiction of Greeley's, are enough to startle Major Gahagan or Baron Menchausen into convulsions of envy.

THE N. Y. *World* calls the legitimist sovereigns in Congress assembled at Antwerp "The Monarchial Mummies. Truth is not always palatable Mr. *World*, merely because it happens to *be* truth, and we have no idea that these unfortunate dethroned ones like to be spoken of as Monarchial Mummies, any more than you yourself like to be called a Democratic Dummy.

THE supply of Aldermen is giving out in Chicago, and on Monday and Tuesday there was not a single one sent to jail. In consideration of this deplorable state of affairs can't a few of the old Aldermen phœnix, just long enough to get sentenced and disgraced nicely in the tombs? At present the chances are that the season will have to close for lack of Aldermen to make game of.

DONN PIATT, as he calls himself, is the editor of a bitter anti-Grant paper, but he cannot see that anything has been proven against the present Administration in one of the charges, and he says so, thus: "We are forced to admit that these Administration people suffer more from the ability of their opponents than from the facts proven." It is scarcely necessary for us to say that Donn P himself is one of the opponents so flatteringly referred to.

THE Atlanta *Sun* is tilting against Webster's Dictionary, because it has the word "copperhead" and not the words "scalawag" and carpet-bagger" in the latest edition. The *Sun* says: "No fair-minded scholarly man would permit his son or daughter to go to a school where the last edition of Webster's Dictionary is in use." Thus the Southerners continue their never ending warfare against dictionaries, although, judging by the way they have complained, they ought to have their scalawags and carpet-baggers without wanting them in the dictionaries, too.

THE latest and most heart-rending intelligence is that Lucretia Borgia was a sweet, loveable girl, remarkable for her even temper and affectionate disposition, who never so much as hurt a fly, much less a husband, in her whole life. History and opera have vilified her shamefully. It is hard enough to believe this concerning the famous lady in question, but the worst of it is we shan't know what to call our own toxicologically incined ladies. What was Mrs. Grinder, what are Mrs. Sherman and Miss Edmunds, what wasn't Mrs. Wharton, if not modern Borgias? We pause in hopes of a reply.

THE anti Grant men have imported a caricaturist from England, and hired Frank Leslie's newspaper to exhibit him in. We presume that they mean to counteract Nast in this way, but if we are to judge by the beginning, the great imported forgets that he is an exile from Albion. The last Frank Leslie contains a thing intended to be a caricature, in which the Alabama question is handled adversely to Grant and from a British point of view. If this is a fair specimen, Frank Leslie would do well to move his journal and his draughtsman to London, and he might take Sumner and Schurz to Paris at the same time.

General Grant and His Assailants.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

If the Administration were the seething mass of corruption which it is sometimes alleged to be, would the Democratic party be in the moribund condition which the action of its Connecticut Convention reveals? Could that party ask anything more favorable to its hopes than a dominant opposition dissolving in its own corruption? What does the situation show but that the Republican hold upon the heart of the country is very strong? What has so confirmed that hold but the general confidence in the character and purpose of the Administration? It is true that certain gentlemen who are called the President's friends oppose measures which he has recommended, such as the reform of the civil service, and amnesty. But the gentlemen have always opposed them, and have opposed them openly, and despite their opposition, the President urges them. It is alleged that this shows the President's interest in them to be a shallow pretence. Indeed! And when was it shown that the will and tenacity of General Grant were less than those of the gentlemen who are called his friends? And what events in his career justify the theory that his action is mingled of folly and duplicity?

From this time to the assembling of the Republican Convention, the attempt to stain the character of the President and to stigmatize him to the country as unfit for another term, will be incessant and malevolent. But he has been in the wilderness before, and he came out of it. They mistake profoundly and perilously who suppose that the people forget, or that the mists of calumny that gather about every Administration have obscured the remembrance of the days when Gen. Grant was the hope of America and of liberty. Coming fresh from the camp to the cabinet, has he betrayed one of the great principles of the party which lifted him to power? Differing from many honored leaders, as they differ among themselves, has he forgotten the emancipated race or the honor of the nation or the welfare of the people? Silent by nature and by the conditions of his position, has he to one honest mind seemed guilty of any of the foul charges that have been thundered against him? There will certainly be an indignant reaction in the mind and heart of the American people against the relentless effort to injure the good name of the President of the United States—a reaction which will surely and triumphantly reelect him, as a man who, in the "fierce light" of the intensest party animosity, as in the long doubt of the war, has shown himself a modest and faithful servant of his country.

THE subscription for the deliverance of the national territory is progressing with extraordinary rapidity in France. All sorts of ways of making money are proposed by the journals which advocate the patriotic movement. A correspondent of the *Moniteur Universel* suggests an ingenious plan. She proposes to add to voluntary gifts of jewels the earrings of the whole female population of France. "Let us put a stop," say she," "to this savage fashion, let blood be shed for our country, but let not wounds be inflicted in order to place a jewel therein. Let all be given, from the enameled gold button of the workwoman to the clusters of rubies, of pearls, of brilliants. Seeing a woman without earrings will then elicit the respectful remark, 'That is a woman of France!'"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW STOCK
OF
Millinery Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

New Hats and Bonnets,
New Hat and Bonnet Frames,
New Ribbons and Flowers,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.

New Silk Scarfs,
A FINE VARIETY, ALL WIDTHS.

White Skirts,
Corsets, Bustles,
Underwear,
Gents' White Shirts,
Neck Ties,
Collars and Cuffs.

LADIES' AND GENTS'
KID GLOVES,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

NEW GOODS
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL.
SPRING STYLES.

Ladies' Black Cashmere
SACQUES,
Embroidered in colors, latest styles.

SWISS DRESSES.
Trail and Polonaise, complete.

Plain Swisses and Organdies,
Embroidered and Reviered Swiss,
For evening dresses.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
New styles

Swiss Blonde Ruffling
And RUCHING,
For the neck.

LADIES' CORSETS
In every grade.

EXTRA BARGAINS
On counter to close out.

REAL HAIR SWITCHES,
All shades and sizes.

Real Hair and Mohair Plaits, Puffs, &c.

Full assortment of
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
AT
Popular Prices.
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
fe22

REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED
To Their New Building,
Nos. 239 and 241
LIBERTY STREET
(Opposite Wood St.)
AND OFFER AN
Elegant New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Small Wares
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Buyers are Invited to Call.

C. Arbuthnot, W. T. Shannon,
J. G. Stephenson.

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au4:y15

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Spec Yield Oak Sole;
100 Doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands;
with a full assortment of Saddlers' and Shoemakers' Stocks, wholesale and retail. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Attractive Stock
OF
WHITE GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

PLAIN NAINSOOKS!
Plaid & Striped Nainsooks,
Plain Jaconets,
Plaid and Striped Jaconets.

P. K.'s, P. K.'s,
A fine assortment of Small Figured, Striped and Plaid, Buff and White P. K.'s.

EMBROIDERED
EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.

Lace Edgings and Insertings.
Shirt Fronts,
Irish Linens,
White Aprons,
A GREAT VARIETY, FANCY TRIMMED,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

REMOVAL.
We are now closing out our entire stock, preparatory to removing to
COR. 4TH AVE. AND MARKET ST.
A large and attractive stock to be sold at extraordinary prices. The goods must be sold, and will be offered at Great Bargains.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.

New Establishment.
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
FURNACES,
RANGES, GRATES.
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees, and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

Warbleized Slate Mantles,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

THE NEW CONE FURNACE,
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity, of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. THE BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
193 Liberty Street,
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$25,000
The Semple Mansion in Oakland, with 1 acre of ground, valued at $25,000 will be sold to a purchaser of one of the lots in the sub-division of the property
FOR $1,000.
These lots are the finest now in the market, are located immediately at the car station, and are to be sold off cheap. Buyers will be offered

Unusual Inducements,
Which will at once appear in referring to our printed circulars and plans.
Persons wishing to buy lots are requested to look at this property and
CONVINCE THEMSELVES
As to the beauty of the location.
Plans, Circulars, and all information given by
SEIBERT & STRAUB,
Real Estate Agents.
OFFICE—NO. 115 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, AND NO. 306 OHIO STREET ALLEGHENY.
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Special Bargains
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At 6½c., Light Prints, short lengths, fast colors, a great bargain.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Light and Dark Prints, slightly mispirated—best quality.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, soft finish.
At 12½c., Plaid Delaines, best quality.
At 37½c., Black Alpaca Lustres.
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At 25c. and 37½c., Light and Dark Chintzes—rich styles, worth special attention.
At 8, 10, 12½ and 18½c., White Huck Towels—Turkey Red and Indigo Borders.
At 50c., Ladies' White Merino Drawers, a great bargain.

Housekeeping Dry Goods.

New Dress Goods.
White Bed Quilts,
Carpets and Oil Cloths,
Lace Curtains, &c.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, SUCH AS COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

The few composition which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only our own but most nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvellous cures, which have won for it a confidence in its virtues never equalled by any other medicines. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption*, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, which is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords in sudden attacks, and by its timely use.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
And sold by Druggists all round the world.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
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BAILEY & CO
Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
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PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
TTHS

Important to Coal Men.
OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS CO., PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15, 1872.
To coal companies and firms desiring to ascertain the value of their coal for purposes of the new process as now being introduced in this city under patents owned by the
"Smoke Consuming Heat and Gaslight Company of the United States,"
he opportunity is now presented to have the test made FREE OF CHARGE after delivery of coal. A report of results will be furnished, accompanied with a certificate of
R. H. SMITH, Official Gas Inspector of Allegheny Co.
Companies who have already had tests made by the old process are SPECIALLY INVITED to try the new.
Shipments of not less than one car-load of Coal, Slack or Slate, to be consigned to
CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG'S COKE YARD
ON PENN'A. R. R., NEAR OUTER DEPOT.
Parties making shipments will please properly card and consign cars as above, and promptly advise by mail or otherwise, JOHN C. BARR, Secretary Consolidated Gas Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., giving address of company making shipment, date of same, car number, &c., and testing woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPES 15 cents each; both for 25 cents. Address Dr. WHITTIER 206 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW WINTER GOODS.
A splendid stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Just received by HENRY MEYER,
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A regular Graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.
Syphilis, Strictures, Gonorrhœa, all forms of Gravels and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.
Impotency, Spermatorhœa, Sexual Debility, Impotency, the result of self abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, which produce some of the following results, viz: NERVOUSNESS, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet describing the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is well known that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill. Many physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicines sent everywhere.
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MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!
"Books for the million!" Who may marry, and not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every man, woman, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPES 15 cents each; both for 25 cents. Address Dr. WHITTIER 206 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
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Proprietors.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors dry and in oil.
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We call attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say pure Carbonate of Lead we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration. ja22:j46

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Guaranteed 5 years.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND ORGANS IN THE CITY
Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents,
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A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries. Send for catalogue and price list.
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HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER
Is the best article known to preserve the hair. It will positively restore
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Robinson Brothers,

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

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We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

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Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 29, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
" 1872	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¼	110¼
" 1867	110¾	110¾
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	110¼	110¼
Currency 6s	118½	118½
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	93¾	93¾
Erie	23¾	23¾
Reading	91¾	91¾
Lake Shore	92¾	91¾
Ft. Wayne	95¾	98
Chicago & Pittsburgh	96¾	96¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Chicago & N. W	77¾	76¾
Do. Preferred	86¾	86¾
St. Paul, Common	56¾	56¾
Do. Preferred	77¾	77¾
Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾
Union Pacific	75¾	75¾
Ohio & Mississippi	44¾	44¾
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾
West. Union Telegraph	68¾	68¾
Adams Express	91¾	92
American Express	69¾	68¾
Wells, Fargo	76	76
Merch. Union	72¾	73

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Penns. Central	69¾	69¾
Penna Central (ment shares)	57¾	57¾
Reading R. R.	90¾	90¾
Camden & Amboy	125¾	125¾
Lehigh Navigation	89¾	89¾
Oil Creek & Allegheny R'R	38¾	37¾
Central Transportation	46	46
Empire Transportation	74¾	74¾
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	73¾	73¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	103¾	103¾
Pittsburgh City 4's		
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾	62¾
Phila. & Erie	27¾	27¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾	16¾

—Think of it and answer where and in what it is all to end. The most authoritative statement of foreign trade returns that the United States shows that for the six years previous to 1869 the foreign trade under the legal-tender credit system required the transmission to non-residents of fourteen hundred and twenty-five millions of American securities to settle their balances of trade during that time. As the coming summer will have added three more years, our debt to foreigners at the same rate will then be two thousand two hundred millions of dollars. This large amount implies an annual interest account of over one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. The pertinent question now arises, is the gold production of the country sufficient to meet the possible demands against it? During the last fourteen years the average annual export of coin for the liquidation of trade balances has been about forty-three millions of dollars. What at this comparatively small amount to avail to meet two hundred and fifty millions of trade balances? And what will then become of the $2,200,000,000 of the debt? Is this a time, and do these facts warrant a further negotiation of Government loans abroad. —*Phila. Ledger.*

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 6s 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	111⅝
U. S. 5-20s '64	111¾	U. P. R. R	
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R	
U. S. 10-40s	107¾	Cr Pacifics	

NEW YORK, Feb. 29, 1872.

Gold open at 110¾; sold down to 109¾, and closed heavy at 110@110⅛. Loans 5@7 per cent. for carrying, and late in the day 1-32 was paid for use. Clearances $54,000,000.

Governments were somewhat lower, in sympathy with gold. The Treasury purchased $1,000,0.0 bonds at 108.90 and 109.24. Stocks opened lower, but were steadier at the second call; closed weak, the only exception being Pacific Mail, which was firm. Money continues very stringent; 1-32 was paid in many instances, but closed at 7 gold, and uneasiness in regard to the coming bank statement continues, as banks to-day lost a large amount of 7 per cent. certificates. Call loans were in demand to-day, which were not disturbed before for months. State bonds were weak, except South Carolina.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons: 1881, 115; 5-30's, '65, 111; do. '64, 111; do. '65, 111¾; do. new, 110¾; do. '67, 111¾; do. '68, 111¾; 10-40's, 110¾; currency 6s, 118¾.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 95; Tennessee, old 66; do. new 66; Virginia, new 52; do. old 51; North Carolina, old 34¾; do. new 17¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 69¾; Quicksilver, 36; Adams Express, 92; Wells, Fargo & Co., 77; American Merchants' Union 6s, 68¾; United States 6s, 66; Pacific Mail, 69¾; New York Central, 97¾; Scrip, 93¾; Erie, 23¾; do preferred, 56; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 135; Reading, 112¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern, 76¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 126¾; St. Paul, 56¾; do preferred, 77¾; Wabash, 76¾; do preferred, 87; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 22; do preferred, 54; Chicago & Alton, 117; do preferred, 118¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 44; C. C. & C. 89¾; Burlington & Quincy, 126; Lake Shore, 91¾; Panama, 134¾; Illinois Central, 143; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific bonds, 103¾; Union, 91¾.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The market for Scotch Pig remains quiet but steady. The stock is not large, and with a fair inquiry for parcels to supply the wants of consumers, prices are firm at the quotations noted in our last—we have only to notice a sale of 150 tons Glengarnock, to go West, at 49@5.75, cash. American continues to meet with an active inquiry, and prices still an upward tendency—resales have been made of 1,000 tons No. 1 Soucon at $42.00; Wrought Scrap has been in more request, and some considerable transactions are in negotiation. One hundred tons Old Axles sold at 57½ current money. New Rails quiet but are firm, $63@65 gold for English, and $73@75 currency for American, at the works in Pennsylvania. Old are in good demand, and we notice sales of 4000 tons Double-Headed, to arrive, on private term. Refined Bar continues very firm at previous quotations for lots as wanted from store. Common Black Sheets are firm at 5½@5¾ cents, and Charcoal at equal cash. Russia Sheet is much firmer, and held for advanced prices, because the shipments of 1872 cannot reach here in time for the Fall consumption—none may be quoted 16 cents, and No 1 stained 14½@15, gold.—*Shipping List.*

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

cars.		cars.
Wharton Bro & Co 0	Zug & Co, ore	2
Bryan & C, ore	Graff, B. & Co., m	1
Moorhead & Co, o	Graff, B & Co, ore	1
Pitts Rolling Co, ore	Lewis, G & P, m	1
Kloman & Co, ore	Spang, C. & Co, ore	5
Wilson, G & Co., o	Hallman & H, metal	1
Shoenberger & Co, o	Lewis, G & Co, metal	1
J Painter & Son, ore	Robison Rea & Co,	2
Total		27

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Nimick & Co, metal	J A Caughey metal	2
W Clarke & Co metal	J Wood & Co, metal	6
J Moorhead, metal	J Painter & Son, m	2
Chess, S & Co., met	Spang, C & Co, metal	2
J Painter & Son, m	Lindsay & McC met	1
W. Smith, m		1
Total		45

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J Reamer, metal	W. Painter metal	2
J Moorhead, metal	J A Caughey metal	2
Brown & Co., m	J Marshall, metal	1
J Wood Sons & Co m	H Crichlow, metal	2
Total		61

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lindsay, McC & Co m	H Woodsides, metal	2
McKnight, P & Co m		1
Total		4

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co, metal	Hallman & H, metal	2
Total		4

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 50@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

ASHES—Soda Ash is scarce and in demand and the recent advance is well maintained; 5¾ for common, 5¾ for Nitrate and 6 cts for high test refined. Pots and Pearls unchanged; 10 for the former and 11 for latter.

APPLES—We can report increased receipts but with a steady demand prices are maintained; $3.50@4 per bbl for common to fair and $4.50@5 for choice.

BUTTER—Is generally reported dull except for best of which the supply is light; prime to choice roll, 25@28.

BEANS—In fair demand and with a limited supply prices are steady but unchanged; $2@2.50 per bushel, according to quality.

BROOM CORN—Continues very quiet—the inquiry is mainly for small lots and prices are unchanged, ranging from 6 to 9 cts, according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4 cts per lb.

CARBON OIL—Is dull and lower; 29 cts by the car load—2@5 cts additional for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, $2@2.25 per case; Tomatoes, $4.25@4.50; Corn, $5.50@6.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $12@17 per bbl, as to quality—the outside figure for Searle's.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 8¾@9¾ cts.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$6 per case.

CANDLES—Adamantine, 13; Star, 20.

CHEESE—Is scarce and firm and prices are still tending upward; we now quote Goshen at 18@19; Factory at 16@17 and Dairy at 14@15.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches in rather better demand but unchanged; 10@10½ for halves; 3@ 3½ for mixed and 7@7¾ for quarters. Apples in steady demand and firm; sales of 6@6½ cts for common to good and 7@7½ for prime to choice. Pitted cherries, 28@30; unpitted, 8@10. Blackberries, 14@15.

EGGS—The change in the weather has produced a stronger feeling again though prices are not materially higher; the demand to-day at 27@28, and we did hear that some dealers were asking 30. The market is very irregular as is controlled almost wholly by the weather.

FEATHERS—There is considerable inquiry and No. 1 may be quoted at 55@57½ cts for the trade—usual advance for small lots; mixed stock 40@50 cts, according to quality.

FLOUR—Is steady with a moderate local trade but there is no change whatever in prices. Fair to good spring wheat $7.25@7.50; fair to good red winter wheat, $7.50@7.75 choice, $7.90@8. We can report sales of Monongahela red winter wheat on wharf—to consumers—at $7.25@7.75, according to quality. Rye Four, $5.50.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat continue fair, both by river and rail, but, with a steady milling demand, prices are fully maintained: $1.60@1.63 for fair to prime red, and $2@5 cts there for white, according to quality. It is probable that the arrivals will continue larger from this out than they have been for some time past, as navigation having been resumed, though no immediate demand is looked for. Oats continue dull but unchanged, 48@50, by the car load—sales of two cars while at 49; as noted in our last report, holders generally are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales, hence, present prices will doubtless be maintained. Corn quiet and unchanged; shelled, 60 free in elevator; ear, 55 for mixed, in bulk; and prime yellow 60. There is some inquiry for Rye, and the receipts and offerings continue very light; it is selling readily at $1.00. Barley is quiet and unchanged; 70@75 cents for good to prime for fall, according to quality. There have been several sales of good spring, within the past few days, at 80 cts, and it is advised that it can scarcely be laid down here at this rate.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues very dull, and, with stocks accumulating and no improvement in the demand, the market is heavy and decidedly bearish, though the importers refuse to sell at the decline noted and mined to hold out, claiming that they will win in the end; that as soon as the stocks in the interior become exhausted they will be forced to buy, they (the importers) will be able to realize fair profits. However, sales in second hands have been made in the seaboard markets, within the past few days, at a reduction of ¼@½ cent gold, and as there is no disguising the fact that the situation, for the time being, is against holders, and in favor of buyers, how long it will continue so, is another question. Private advices from Washington state that the pressure brought to bear on the Senate will probably insure speedy action on the tariff question by that body—the sooner the better. The stock of Coffee in first hands, at latest dates, 170,000 bags. Sugars continue dull and weak, though prices are without quotable change. Molasses have dropped 6@7 cts per gallon at New Orleans, within the past week, and our dispatches, of Wednesday, reported the tendency as being still downward. Syrups are fairly active, and firm and higher. Carolina Rice is firm and higher.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C Yellow, 12¾; Dark Ex. Sugar-house, 11; Prime, 10½; Good, 10. Demarara, 11¾@12. New Orleans—fair, 9; good, 10¾; prime, 11; choice, 11¾.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Choice, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17½@17¾; Java, 28@30; Laguayra, 20@26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28. Lower grades, 25@26.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 65. White Honey, 65. Lovering's, 60. Burnett's, 65. Sugar Drips, 75. Extra C, 62. Golden, 55. Corn, 35@60. New Orleans Molasses, prime to choice new crop, 60@70.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 38. Nutmegs, $1.80.

HAY—Continues dull, and, with continued liberal receipts, stocks are accumulating and prices are weak and drooping; it was offering on the wharf to-day at $22@23, according to quality.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and $5 in a jobbing way.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil is still quoted at 85@87, in a jobbing way. Linseed Oil is quoted at 90@92.

MILL FEED—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.20@1.25 per cwt for Bran, $1.35@1.40 for coarse corn meal, $1.50@1.55 for coarse and $1.70@1.75 for fine middlings; $1.60@1.65 for choice middlings, and $1.80@2.20 for oil meal.

ONIONS—In fair demand with regular sales at $2.50@3.00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 14@15; Turkeys, 20@22.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8¾ cts per lb.

POTATOES—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store at 75@80 cts per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Hams and Shoulders, 7 cts; sugar cured do. 8¾; Ribbed sides, 8. Short rib, 8¾; Clear, 9; Sugar Cured Hams, 12. Mess Pork, $14.50. Prime, $13.50. Lard, 10¾. Dried Beef, 10¾. Lard: in tierces, 10.

SALT—Sales, 60@65 cts per lb.

MALT—Prices range from $1.10@1.20 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SHAKER CORN—@21 cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is moving freely and dull, the demand being unusually light for the season, and prices are weak and lower; we now quote at $6.00@6.25. Timothy is unchanged at $3.75@4.00. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $1.80@1.83.

TALLOW—Rough, 8@8¾ cts per lb.

PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 29, 1872.

Trade in our market continues very quiet, but it is hoped there will be an improvement before long, and that there is room for improvement no one will dispute. About the only thing we have to record are the receipts of crude and shipments of refined; as for sales, they are few, and, to use a common phrase, far between; while in regard to prices, there is no change. Crude is dull at 7½@7¾ cents, and refined 19@19½ cents. Cheese firmer; 12@17c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 29.—Market rather quiet, but firm; we quote Cottage 4-ply carpet warps at 36c; Venetian Red Cross Chain, 30c; Manhattan 34c; Augusta Negro plaids and stripes 16½c; Hudson river 15c; Mobile 16½c; Macgregor 11½c; Ten Strike 29c. Augusta Shaburg's 16½c; Santee No. 1 13½c; Sargeant cotton yarns 33c; Anderson A heavy brown sheetings 9c; do N 12½; Augusta A 15½c; Agawam F 12½c; Broadway 12@12½c; Cabot A 13½c; Bedford R 10½c; Central Mills 13½c; Indian Head 40 inch 12½c; do 36 inch 9½c; Lonsdale 9-4 sheetings, 35c; do 10-4 40c; Laurel H 13@16½; Lawrence S 12c; Massachusetts C 10½c; do F 10½c; Nashua O 13@13½c; do do 5-4 21c; Suffolk A 15½c; Harmony B plain glazed cambrics 8½c; do high colors 9c; Lancaster ginghams 14c; Baird bonsfold do 12½c; Columbia XX denims 20c; do blue do 24c; Haymaker brown and blue do 13@14c; Otis AA do 20c; Dwight muslins Imien 19c; Boott C do 14½c; Lyman I cambric 23c; New York Mills are advanced by jobbers to 22½c; Washington 5-4 sheeting, 40c; Pepperell 9-4 do. 40c; do 10-4 do 45c; do 11-4 do 50c; Ludlow AA grain bags 37½c, and Stark A do 38@39c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 29.—Beeves: receipts to day 100 cars or 1,037 head; market dull and offerings not all sold; prices sustained and the poorest to best western steers and oxen were sold at 10@12½c, with nothing better than strictly prime offered; the sales include 64 Illinois steers, 1,277 cwt average, at 11@11¾c; 164 do, 734 cwt, 11¾c; 160 do, 684 cwt, 10¾@10½c; 84 cwt, at 11½@12c. Sheep: fresh receipts 3,588, making 8,809 since Monday; trade slow at 7@9c for common to prime fine wooled, while the open wooled stock is not wanted at 6½@6¾c; several car loads arrived at a late hour, and were not sold; transactions include 4 cars Ohio sheep, 91 lbs, at 7¾c; 2 cars, 86 lbs, 8c; 2 cars Illinois, 92 lbs, 8c; 1 car, 92 lbs, 8c; 4 cars, 92 lbs, 7¾c; one car State, 83 lbs, 8¾c; and 1 car Canada, 116 lbs, 9c. Swine: receipts 40 cars or 4,720 to-day, making 11,000 since Monday; none offered alive; dressed hogs barely steady at 6¼@6¾c for heaviest to light city, and 9¼@9¾c for western.

BUFFALO, February 29.—Cattle—receipts 187 cars since Friday last; 356 cars against 291 cars same time last week; market active at an advance of 10@12½c per cwt over yesterday's prices; sales 68 Iowa steers, 1,127 pounds, at $5.35; 455 Illinois steers, 1,025 to 1,455 pounds, $4.12½@6.35; 57 Michigan steers, 1,151 to 1,366 lbs, $5.12½@5.40; 88 Canada steers, 1,100 to 1,538 lbs, $5.90@7.00; 80 Indiana steers, 1,330 to 1,470 lbs $5.70@6.25; 31 Texas steers, 1,136 lbs, $4.85; 17 Missouri steers, 1,071 lbs, $5.35; 15 Missouri oxen averaging 1,352 lbs, $5.37½; These receipts 1,200; supply since Friday 8,347 against 11,096 same time last week; market firm at yesterday's prices; sales 337 Ohio sheep, 80 to 102 lbs, $7@8; 310 Indiana sheep, 87 lbs, $7.15; 347 Canada sheep and lambs, 57 to 132 lbs, $6.75@8. Hogs: receipts 1,16; since Friday 15,475, against 18,444 last week; market quiet; medium $4.50; extra asking.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 29.—Flour scarce and wanted at previous quotations. Wheat steady; $1.24¾ for March. Corn; No. 2 mixed moderately active at 39@39¾c. Oats firm. Rye quiet; No. 2 fall in fair demand, but weaker and lower; 57c. Highwines, 85c bid, 85¼c asked. Provisions—Pork in light supply; selling at $5. Provisions weaker and lower. Mess pork $12@15.00 for March. Lard $8.66 for March. Hams: sugar cured 13@14c; meats in steady demand at 7¾@9¼. Bulk meats: shoulders 4¾c; sides clear rib 5½@5¾c; sides clear 6¼c. Hogs steady at $4.50@4.65. Cattle firm at $3@5.00.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 29.—Cotton declined; middlings 21¾@22c. Flour firm; family $7.50@7.75. Wheat steady; red $1.65@1.67. Corn dull at 45@46c. Oats steady at 36@36¾c. Barley firm. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 26@28c. Cheese firm at 16@16½c. Mess pork dull and declined; sales at $12.75. Lard dull but unchanged at 8¾@9¼c. Bulk meats drooping; sales of shoulders at 4¾c, but they are mostly held at 4¾c; sides clear rib sold at 6¼c; clear held at 6¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders 6@6¼c; sides 8@9¼c. Whisky dull but unchanged at 84@85c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 29—5 p. m.—Consols 93¾@93¾, '62, 91¾; 5-20s, '65, 92¾; 5-20s, '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 88¾. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £115,000.

FRANKFORT, February 29.—5-20s, '62, 95¾. PARIS, February 29.—Rentes, 66f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, February 29.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 11¾d; California white wheat 9s. 3d.@9s. 7d.; spring 11@11¾d.; red winter 11s. 9d.@12s. Flour 26@27s.. Corn 28s 3d. Pork 56s. 6d. Lard 44s. 6d.

ANTWERP, February 29.—Petroleum 45f.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 29.—Oats lower at 55c. Hay: prime $30; choice $32. Pork lower at $14.75. Lard quiet; tierce 9¾c; keg 10c. Molasses in demand; inferior to fair common 46c; prime 59c; strictly prime 61c. Other articles unchanged at yesterday's prices. Sterling steady; 30¾ sight; ¾ discount. Gold 110¾. Cotton dull and lower; sales 2,000 bales good ordinary 20¾c; low middlings 21¾c; middlings 22½c; receipts 3,764; exports to Liverpool 9,624; to New York 1,146; stock 213,619.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 29.—Tobacco active, prices unchanged. Sales 300 hhds. Bagging quiet, firm, unchanged. Cotton quiet; prices lower: middling 21¾c. Flour firm, demand active; extra family $7.00@7.25; fancy $7.50@7.75. Wheat $1.60@1.75. Corn 62c. Oats 52c. Rye 92c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $13.25. Hams, sugar-cured, 13½c; canvassed hhds. 12½c; bacon, shoulders, 6c.; sides, clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 7¾c. Lard, prime leaf, tierces, 9¾c, keg, 10c. Whisky quiet, 85c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 white $1.58; amber $1.58; No. 2 do $1.55; No. 1 red $1.58; No. 2 do $1.53¾. Corn dull, but unchanged; high mixed 46c; yellow 46@46½c. Oats dull; No. 2 44¾c. Clover seed $4.55 for Michigan. Dressed hogs $5.80.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 29.—Flour firm; extra family $7.25@7.75. Wheat dull; red $1.61@1.62. Rye 90c. Corn firmer; yellow 53@56c; mixed western 56c. Oats firm; white 35@36c. Provisions dull. Mess pork $14.25. Lard 9@9¾c. Crude petroleum 19¾; refined 21¾c. Whisky unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 29.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 $1.28; No 2 $1.24¾. Oats firm; No 2 34¾c. Corn firm; No 2 and 39¾c. Rye dull; No 2 72c. Barley nominal; No 2 59c. Hogs nominal; $4.10@4.30. Mess pork dull; $12.00.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 29.—Nothing done in grain; prices nominal, unchanged. Petroleum: refined dull at 21@22½c for small lots; crude dull and without movement.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 29.—Wheat steady; extra $1.62; No 1 white $1.57. Corn dull and declined; 49¾c. Oats dull and declined; 39¾c. Clover seed $5.50.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, February 29.—100 bbls flour, 1 C Jenkins & Bro; 5 sks clover seed, 1 Hallman & H; 1 bbl linseed, Hunch & Jandrew; 2½ do oats, 33 do rye, 2 bbls tallow, H Rea Jr; 281 bgs oats, Darrington Bros; 1 car hay, Geo Stewart; 1 car corn, Woodward & Douglass; 1 car feed, 112 bbls flour, Snowmaker & Co; 31 do apples, 1 do s barks, 10 do flour, Lon, Son & Co; 32 bbls pork, 16 kegs lard, 27 bgs corn, 1 bbl meat, Watt, Lang & Co; 5 bbls lard, 7 kegs butter, 7 sks d apples, 1 do peaches, S P Shriver & Co; 44 sks rags, Hunch, Harper & Co; 2 cars wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 129 sks rye, 6 do oats, McHenry & Hood; 196 oil barrels, B D Moore; 1 car coke, Schoenbach & Co; 7 kgs apple butter, 2 sks seed, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 5 tubs butter, Lon & Cooler; 3 do hides, W Rhoads & Son; 19 pkgs butter, 150 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 3 do do, 5 do eggs, Henry Rea Jr; 10 hides, J Hammett & Co; 32 bxs cheese, W J Bradley; 3 bbls tallow, Reese Greene; 2 sks onions, Beckert & Gerwig; 1 car feed, Snowmaker & Co; 15 sks rags, H U McClellan, 24 bgs potatoes, 8 bbls whisky, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 50 do do, Woodworth & Davidson; 10 tubs butter, 12 bbls apples, Henry Rea Jr; 11 bbls bu ttermilk, 1 do lumber, Morgan & Douglass; 1 car feed, 112 bbls flour, Snowmaker & Co; 31 do apples, 1 do s barks, 10 do flour, Lon, Son & Co; 32 bbls pork, 16 kegs lard, 27 bgs corn, 1 bbl meat, Watt, Lang & Co; 5 bbls lard, 7 kegs butter, 7 sks d apples, 1 do peaches, S P Shriver & Co; 44 sks rags, Hunch, Harper & Co; 2 cars wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 129 sks rye, 6 do do oats, McHenry & Hood; 196 oil barrels, B D Moore; 1 car coke, Schoenbach & Co; 7 kgs apple butter, 2 sks seed, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 5 tubs butter, Lon & Cooler; 3 do hides, W Rhoads & Son; 19 pkgs butter, 150 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 3 do do, 5 do eggs, Henry Rea Jr; 10 hides, J Hammett & Co; 32 bxs cheese, W J Bradley; 3 bbls tallow, Reese Greene; 2 sks onions, Beckert & Gerwig; 1 car feed, Snowmaker & Co; 15 sks rags, H U McClellan, 24 bgs potatoes, 8 bbls whisky, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 50 do do, Woodworth & Davidson; 10 tubs butter, 12 bbls apples, Henry Rea Jr; 11 bbls buttermilk, 1 do lumber, Morgan & Douglass; 1 car feed, 112 bbls flour, Snowmaker & Co; 31 do apples, 1 do s barks, 10 do flour, Lon, Son & Co; 32 bbls pork, 16 kegs

HOME NEWS.

Alligators.—A handsome specimen of an alligator was caught in one of the large testing pumps of the National Foundry and Pipe Works, in the Twelfth ward, at noon, yesterday. Drinking water full of alligators. Horrible! Its length was eighteen inches, and it is still alive and on exhibition, at the office of the above works.

Gone into Business.—Mr. Charles Rook, for many years one of the most popular conductors on the Pullman Palace cars of the Allegheny Valley, has resigned his office, in order to enter into mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Ackerman. They have purchased the old established grocery and liquor house of Mr. Peter Schlagel, No. 1018 carson street, Birmingham, and with an entire fresh stock, will continue the business. Mr. Rook will receive the agency of the celebrated Brocton Wine Company, and will always have a fine stock of their vintage on handr. We wish the new firm great success.

Letters Held for Postage.

J. S Bolsen, New Florence, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Adele Coonan, Baltimore, Md., 1c; J. C. Culp, Laverne, Pa., 2c; Miss Lida S. Duff, Franklin, Kees Gap, Pa., 3c; Miss Lida S. Duff, Franklin, Pa., 3c; Henry Fetherhoe, Latrobe, Pa., 3c; John Hufnegel, Greensburg, Pa., 1 ; Miss Mary O'Mara, New York, 3c.

Our New Type.

We have received our new type from the factory, and are setting up our advertisements. Any of our customers who contemplate changing their cards, will oblige us by handing in the new copy. We will print an extra edition of the GAZETTE in the new types, and we note the fact in order that our friends may know the reason why they have their advertisements inserted in time.

High School Exercises.

This afternoon at one o'clock, the exercises of the Dean Literary Society, of the High School, will take place in the chapel of the High School building.

On which occasion, in addition to the regular performances, of essays, orations, declamations, &c., the Society will deliver a lecture, which we have no doubt will be both pleasing and instructive.

The Society has indeed advanced very rapidly since its organization; and we have no doubt that those who attend the exercises of this afternoon, from one o'clock until half-past two, will go away feeling amply repaid for all trouble they may have been to.

Penn Washington Council.

Last night the Council of the Borough of Mt. Washington held a special meeting at the office of Justice Bratt. Present, Burgess Boggs, and Messrs. Douglass, Wilbert, Bigham, Zebful and Loffe.

The Burgess stated the object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of having a vote of the people taken on the question of consolidation with Pittsburgh.

Mr. Douglass, moved that the vote be taken at the next regular election in the Borough which would be held March 5th. If the vote was favorable to consolidation that arrangements to be made to carry it into effect with the next year. Carried.

Council then adjourned.

Important Argument.

To-day the argument list in the Court of Quarter Sessions will be taken up. The most important cases to be argued will be the motion for a new trial in the case of Peter Lorringer the young man who was convicted of murder in the second degree, for the murder of John Duffield, an old man, residing in South Pittsburgh. The case will be argued by Messrs. Swartzwelder and Marshall for the defendant and District Attorney Bates for the Commonwealth.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Myers Updegraff charged with setting fire to his house in East Liberty, to obtain the insurance, will also be argued.

The Criminal Court will commence jury trials next Monday.

Settled at Last.

In the Common Pleas Court, yesterday, Mrs. Jennie O. Howard was appointed guardian over Miss Kate V. Morgan. In the evening, at the Mayor's office, a most amicable adjustment was arrived at of the whole trouble with regard to the possession of Miss Morgan's valuables, in the shape of a quantity of jewelry and $500 in money, which had been left in the hands of Alderman Swain. It will be remembered that Mrs. Howard had entered suit against the mother of Miss Morgan for larceny by bailee. Last evening, all parties concerned—excepting Miss Morgan herself—met at the Mayor's office, the valuables were handed over to the newly appointed guardian, and the suit was withdrawn.

Found Drowned.

Yesterday Coroner West was called upon to hold an inquest on the remains of a man found floating in the Monongahela about three miles below McKeesport. It was discovered by some parties on board the tow-boat John Lyle, and by them taken in charge as if they reached Port Perry, when it was sent into the hands of the lock keeper.

At the inquest the body was identified as that of Leonhard Leibhardt, a native of Germany, about twenty four years of age. He was a steel plower, and employed in a mine near McKeesport. He came to Allegheny, but about the first of last December he suddenly disappeared, and nothing was known of him until the body was found in the river. Letters were found on him from relatives in Scotland. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

The Bishop on Quo Warranto.

Yesterday Morning, in answer to a writ, M. F. B. Cooper appeared in the Court of Common Pleas with the cold, Amy E. Sprague, whom he was ordered to bring in, a writ of *habeas corpus* having been sent out against him by Mr. Edward Sprague, father of the child. The respondent answered that on Monday evening last the child came to his office, and said she would not go home; but would rather stay out in the street. He denied having any control over her, and permitted her to remain at his house simply out of kindness and charity. He also averred that he had sent word to the father that the child was at his house. As this answer was not controverted, the court ordered the discharge of Mr. Cooper without costs, and by consent of the parties it was agreed that the hearing in the case be continued until further notice. In the meantime it was directed that the child should be committed to the custody of her aunt, Eleanor Wilson, her father to be permitted, as all reasonable times, to visit her.

Clearing Sidewalks.

The city ordinance which provides for the cleaning of pavements twice a week, and of removing snow therefrom as often as it may be necessary, which has long been almost a dead-letter so far as its practical working was concerned, we are now assured by Mayor Blakeley are to be strictly enforced. The city police will be instructed to that effect this morning. The section of the ordinances referred to which the attention of our citizens is particularly called, is as follows:

SEC. 6.—Every person who shall inhabit the front shop, house or building adjoining to or fronting on any paved foot-way in the city of Pittsburgh, shall cause the foot-way in front of the same occupied to be swept and cleaned at least twice in each week on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, before nine o'clock in the morning—and shall also keep the gutter or water-course in front clean, and when snow shall fall, shall remove the same within twelve hours after the same shall cease to fall. Any person who shall neglect to comply with the provisions hereof shall forfeit, for each offense, the sum of two dollars.

The Miners' Protection Bill.

WILKINSBURG, February 28, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE:Noticing in the columns of your paper that our coal men would offer no further objections to the Miners' Protection Bill, if they can have a suitable proviso inserted.

I cannot see why such a proviso should be inserted, when we the miners, by the first section of that protection bill, only ask for have it amended so, if desired by the coal men): That we shall be correctly credited for all the different sizes of merchantable coal taken to market, or sold by them; this bill is a question of standard to us, and not of wages; 70 pounds c. to one bushel and 2,000 pounds one ton. If desired by the coal operators, I am for one satisfied to have it amended that 80 lbs. or 82 lbs. shall make a bushel, 3,000 or 4,000 pounds one ton, or 3,360 cubic inches to be one bushel, so it becomes uniform, and then to be correctly credited to all that I desire by that section. And providing the Pennsylvania or American standard of weights and measures are not suitable for miners to have, I have no objection to have introduced a system of weights and measures from some of the European countries, but I object to a system whereby some of the employers may speculate on the poverty and circumstances of his employed, or in other words:

After a strike of six or ten weeks,

The mi er will say on his knees,

Mr. O. erator, d state if you please,

Your hateful rules, agreements, contracts, whatever you please,

My wife is urging for something to eat! My children want bread if you please.

And for the second section in that bill, we do not want the cars forwarded every three months. We want no standard car, or cars, to enter the mine for a longer period than three months.

And for the third section: As it is almost impossible for the miners to see their coal or cars weighed, should they not have a right, and a lawful right, if they see fit, to place a person there to see that justice is done them. I wonder if the miners of this country would weigh their own coal, the various mines for the period of ten years, and the operator abide by those scales; would they not feel like plaiding a case in court that the miners in the section term a "check weighman."

Yours Respectively,

An Old Miner,

AUGUSTUS STINNER.

CORONER'S RECORD.

Inquests During February.

During the month of February which closed yesterday, the Coroner held inquests on the following persons: John Bradley, run over by a locomotive of the A. V. R. R. Isabella Thornton, death from convulsions and suffocation; John Machen, killed by falling over the platform at D. H. Chamberlain's gas house in South Pittsburgh; John Derubacher, a boy, killed by a locomotive on the Connellsville Railroad at Braystown; Frank Buchman, death from intemperance, in Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; Barbara Lippert, death from intemperance and burning in the Twelfth ward; Alice E. Barbach, death from heart disease; John S. Clair, killed by the bursting of the fly wheel in Graff, Bennett & Co's mill; Sigo. W. H. Griffin, death from natural causes; Theo. R. Powers, dispatcher of the A.V.R.R., killed at the outer depot by being run over; Geo. E. Meloy, Fourth ward, death from what will be one of the men drowned in December last by the upsetting of a boat in the Monongahela, opposite Brunot's; Jno. Conrter, death from natural causes; Owen McDowell, found drowned in the Ohio river; Joseph Gusch, killed by an engine on the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Co.'s siding; Geo. Urben, killed at Shady Side by locomotive of the P. R.R.; Wenrich Smith, death from an overdose of opium; unknown man found drowned in the Ohio at Cork's Run; John Leuchman, found drowned in the Monongahela at Port Perry. Total. 18.

Wanted, Mortgages, in the following amounts: $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $6,000, $7,000 $8,000, $9,000, $10,000, $12,000 and $15,000. The above amounts of money will be loaned on good security for one, two or three years. Apply or address,

W. E. TUSTIN,

87 Grant St., (opposite Court House.)

TTS:

THE INSTRUMENT WITH A SOUL.

Organ Dedication at the Jewish Synagogue—A Splendid Instrument—The Concert.

At the Hebrew Synagogue on Eighth street—or the "Temple of the Rodef Shalem," as particularly styled by the congregation which is wont to worship there—the formal dedication of an excellent new organ, took place last evening. The exercises—which consisted in a concert much more vocal than instrumental—was enjoyed by a fine audience, consisting mainly of Hebrews, but in which, nevertheless, there was a goodly sprinkling of the Gentile persuasion, and, withal, to say that the gentler sex predominated, would be almost superfluous on such an occasion.

The beautiful instrument, which was the centre of interest last evening, was built in Boston, especially for this church, by Messrs. E. & G. G. Hook & Hastings. It is comparatively small—in keeping with the dimensions of the edifice which it occupies—but is, to all home—and the casing, in its style of architecture is, of course, made to conform with that of the church in which it is placed. It is some eighteen feet high, ten feet front and eight feet in depth, being very compactly built, in order that it might be accommodated to the rather limited quarters in which it is to abide and perform its functions. The framework is of ash and black walnut, the panneling being in the former and the trimmings in the latter, and the whole exterior presents a beautiful style of finish. Of pipes there are 284, and these are fully gilded, at least where exposed to view. In the two sides of the organ there are twenty-two stops, besides two couplers, five to a set, twenty-seven pedal notes, and two composition pedals. The compass of the instrument is from C to A in "alt." The organ, while possessing less power than the leading organs in other churches, is certainly even still less than in its various registers, to much the same peculiarities and excellencies, as its more pretentious neighbors. It is, moreover, a style of instrument peculiarly well adapted to church music, where an accompaniment to vocal music is the desideratum, and where the machine is not expected to take a leading part in that important item in the services. The instrument was put up by Mr. H. P. Holland, of Boston, who came to the city for the purpose of accomplishing that task, which was only completed last evening a short time before the beginning of the concert. The price paid for the organ was $5,000.

To its trial, or dedication last evening, the keys of this fine instrument were manipulated by Professor Joseph Mayer, the organist of the congregation, under whose direction, also, the concert was given, and who displayed both taste in the latter, and a good degree of skill in the former part of the task, for which programme, however, there was only room found for one instrumental piece—a flute concert on the organ by Rink—with which the entertainment of the evening began, and which was thankfully and well executed, considering the fact that the performer had been engaged almost the entire day in assisting in the putting of the last element in place and adjusting the wind to the various registers, of which the attention of our citizens is particularly called, is as follows:

SEC. 6.—Every person who shall inhabit the front shop, house or building adjoining to or fronting on any paved foot-way in the city of Pittsburgh, shall cause the foot-way in front of the same occupied to be swept and cleaned at least twice in each week on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, before nine o'clock in the morning—and shall also keep the gutter or water-course in front clean, and when snow shall fall, shall remove the same within twelve hours after the same shall cease to fall. Any person who shall neglect to comply with the provisions hereof shall forfeit, for each offense, the sum of two dollars.

REGISTER'S BUSINESS.

Register Gray's Statement for February.

The following statement shows the business transacted by Register Gray during the past month.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE:

Deceased.	Executors.
Samuel A. McCoy	Andrew B. Young.
Leonard Blank	Abraham Scott.
John M Sennaster	Leonard Blank.
Edward de Barenne	J. H. Schnauter.
	James B. Barenne.
	Howard D. Little.
George Herbst	Philimina Herbst.
Christian Schmelz	Caspar Bollo.
	Anna C. Schmelz.
Jeremiah B. Tomlinson	Wm. C. Bracey.
Mary Hughes	Mary E. Hughes.
Maria Richards	John Ralston.
Daniel Connahan	
Jacob Selwerth	
George B. Neely	Samuel B. Neely.
	James H. Neely.
Thomas Neel	Mary Ann Neeman.
Catharine S. Bigley	Dickson Bigley.
Margaret P. North	Louisa North.
Christian Smaggle	
August Abbott	Christian Abbott.
	John Kumpf.
Stephen Eckhardt	
Casper Stein	Anna M. Stein.
	John Rankin.
Jacob Selwerth	Mary Ann Selwersh.
	Jacob Kling.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Dec'd	Adm'r.	Bond.
Sam'l H McCoy	Eliza J. M'Coy, et al	2,000
Wm. Scragdale	Wm. Scragdale, Jr.	1,000
David Lemmon	David Lemmon, Jr.	1,000
Henry Oestpring	J. F. W. Brecht	800
Wm. A. Anderson	Geo. Fulton	800
B. D. Anderson	John Way, Jr.	3,000
Wm. C. Adams	J. H. Baldwin	10,000
Nicholas Schmidt	Joseph Schmidt	4,000
James Gibson	Willie W. Fowers	2,000
Stephen Eckhard	John Coles, c. t. a.	3,000
Jacob Brubach	Dorothea Brubach	800
Jacob Brubach	Dorothea Brubach	800
Eliza C. Gaunard	J. F. Gaunard	1,000
Wm. M. Markham	Ann Eliz. Markham, c.t.a.	200
Michael Rank	Jacob Sieber	1,200
Conrad Sherer	Adam Francis	6,000
D. C. Curtis Beam	Rebecca Beam	6,000
John McKee	Samuel McKee	100
Theresa Moore	Mary Brown	6,000
Charles Harbach	Charles Harbach	400
John Bonner	Mrs. M. Bonner	200
Jacob Bichsel	Anna Bichsel	400
Robert Jamison	Mary A. Bower, c.t.a.	3,000
Robert Jamison	Kate A. Jamison	6,000
Andw. M. Bower	Rebecca Bower	2,000
Jas. Gallagher	Mary A. McGann	2,000
John Otto	Daniel Otto	200
Jos. Baldon	Barbara Baldon	1,000
Chas. Johnson	Adolph Seibel	200
Joseph Gusch	Jno. Gusch, Jr.	200
Keary Brown	Caroline Brown	200
John Porter	Wm. Douglass	14,000
John Reynolds	Thos. Reynolds	14,000
T. Meyer	James Salisbury	600

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Second Day—Yesterday Afternoon's Discussions—Election of Officers—Final Adjournment.

The Sunday School Convention, under the auspices of the Allegheny County S. S. Teachers' Association, commenced its second and last session yesterday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

The first half hour was spent in devotional exercises, participated in by Messrs. Bakewell, Miller, Scovel, Woodburn, Herr and Stutchell.

At three o'clock regular business was taken up. The Treasurer, Rev. J. D. Carlisle, reported the amount received in the treasury to have been $216.29, and the expenditures $212.21. There remained a debt of $58.92, to pay which would leave a net balance in the Treasury of $23.38.

Mr. T. J. Gillespie, Corresponding Secretary, read an extended report of the operations of the Association during the year. Both reports were received and filed.

Revs. J. D. Herr, Rev. W. A. Davidson, and Messrs. J. D. Carlisle and H. K. Porter, were appointed a committee to make nominations of officers for the ensuing year.

While they were deliberating Rev. Geo. A. Peltz made an interesting address on County Sabbath School Work.

Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Bakerstown, also gave some personal experiences in organizing an adult class.

The Nominating Committee then reported the following ticket:

President, Thomas Bakewell; First Vice President, J. H. Baldwin; Second Vice President, Rev. A. J. Rowland; Recording Secretary, Rev. R. T. Miller; Corresponding Secretary, T. J. Gillespie; Treasurer, J. D. Carlisle.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Rev. S. F. Scovel, Rev. J. D. Herr, Rev. Wm. M. Beatty, Rev. J. W. McKeever, Rev. Alf. Woodburn, Rev. W. A Davidson, and Messrs. A. McLaughlin, Jas. King, Thomas H. Rabe, H. K. Porter, Thomson, John B. Chalmers, Robert Carr, and W. Johnston.

The ticket was elected without any opposition.

After the election, discussion on the various branches of Sunday school work were resumed.

Rev. George A. Peltz was called to the platform and answered questions in relation to Adult Classes."

Mr. E. D. Jones gave his method of the general management of the school.

Rev. Alfred Taylor was questioned in regard to "infant classes."

Rev. W. T. Wylie spoke on "intermediate classes."

Rev. H. Thane Miller then sang a new version of "Your Mission," in a very impressive manner, after which the Convention was adjourned *sine die*, Rev. Mr. McMaster making the closing prayer.

In the evening a grand meeting was held in the church, at which brief addresses were made by Revs. Taylor, Peltz, and a number of other home and foreign Sunday School workers.

A Stable Institution.—Just at the period when all *stable*-men were complaining that the horse-ointments of the day were *unstable* remedies, the Universal Liniment made its entrance, in Missouri, without any flourish of trumphets, and within one year became the favorite embrocation for the internal distemper and injuries of horses and cattle in all the Western and Southern States. From that time to this, it has never had a rival in the estimation of accomplished horsemen; nor is its household reputation as a cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore nipples and caked breasts, sprains, mumps, sore throat, earache, toothache, bruises, burns, wounds and sprains, a whit behind its celebrity as a horse Liniment. The Mothers of America know its value, and apply promptly to the external injuries of the "rising generation," and in fact there is not a city or township in the United States where the Mustang Liniment is not regarded by both sexes and every class, as a blessing to the community. TH: T: S&W.

BREVITIES.

P. G. SIBE NICHOLSON is stopping at the Central.

CONTROLLER LAMBERT is slightly indisposed.

THERE were twenty inquests held last month.

ONE pieces of amusements are well patronized.

MARCH coming in like a lion will go out like a lamb—perhaps.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will talk in Library Hall on Tuesday evening.

MRS. GRACY fell on Market street yesterday and dislocated her ankle.

MR. F. S. CHANFRAU the star at the New Opera House next week.

MARIETTA RAVEL takes a benefit at the New Opera House this evening.

JUDGE MELLON'S new building on Smithfield street is about finished.

THE POLICEMEN'S NEW BADGES, neat and brilliant, are about to appear.

A DELEGATION of coal men are at Harrisburg trying to kill the miners bill.

THE Allegheny police will be paid off today likewise the Allegheny firemen.

THE new organ at the Hebrew Synagogue on Eighth street was dedicated last night.

A TENEMENT HOUSE at the Point contains one hundred and fifty men, women and children.

THE MASONIC HALL building when finished will be one of the handsomest structures in the city.

THE alarm of fire last night about nine o'clock was occasioned by a "chimney on fire" at Shinn. No damage done.

REV. OLYMPIA BROWN will lecture in the Universalist Church this evening. Subject—Woman's need of the ballot.

THE Masonic Temple for Dixmont, brought here by the Deputy Sheriff of Forrest county, was an inmate of the Central station house during the night.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred at Cochran & Farley's brick yard, Second ward, Allegheny. Loss about $100. One of the sheds over a brick kiln destroyed.

THE report of the Mayor's business, for the month of February, will likely show an increase on former months, as well as over the same month of former years.

A RUNAWAY on Manhattan street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, resulted in the wrecking of a wagon and severe injuries to a horse belonging to Mr. Arnold.

THE REUNION of the Henry Lambert Lodge I. O. of O. F. held last evening at La Fayette Hall was one of the grandest and most pleasant affairs that has taken place here for years.

THE communication signed Citizen, on the conduct of a teacher in the High school, will not be published, as we require the same to be sent with all communications to insure publications.

JOHN MILLER, a saloon keeper, on Penn street, for neglecting to pay his special tax, as a retail liquor seller, was brought up before Commissioner Gumbie, yesterday, and gave bail for trial at Court.

YESTERDAY, in the Court of Common Pleas, final decrees of divorce were made in the case of Louisa Allen vs. Henry C. Allen, for desertion; and Michael Seigel vs. Catharine Seigel, on the same grounds.

A FREE MUSICAL SOCIABLE will be held at the Penn Hayden Church, Fourth avenue, near Ross, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, when a very excellent programme will be rendered. Friends of the church are cordially invited.

THE old gentleman who was killed on Shady Side, while walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad track, a few days ago, has been identified as Archibald McFarland, of Elizabeth township. He was a resident of Baltimore, and leaves a widow and family of children.

BY REQUEST of the Pittsburgh Academy of Teachers, Prof. Edwin Smith will repeat the lecture delivered before the Y. M. C. A. on the Darwinian Hypothesis, at the Central High School, on Saturday, March 2nd, at 3 P. M. The public are invited.

A SUBSCRIBER informs us that there is a most excellent opportunity for a good tailor and a shoemaker, to open a shop in Eldersville, Pa. There are no mechanics such as we have named in the town. Our correspondent says there is plenty of work to be had.

TO NIGHT the Musical Sociable of the First Presbyterian Church, on Fourth avenue, the programme embraces an opening address by Rev. A. J. Rowland, instrumental duets, songs, and select readings. An exceedingly pleasant evening may be anticipated by those who attend.

THERE are many great revivals now in progress in Fayette and Westmoreland counties, and over 400 have been added to the churches in question. Mount Pleasant and Brownsville in Fayette and Connellsville in Westmoreland are progressing now for five months. Carried on by Dr. N. H. Williams, who has been pouring the soul-stirring themes.

LAST evening Dr. Addison Arthurs, member of Council from the Second ward, was at home, at his elegant residence on Grant street, receiving numerous friends who, to the number of fifty or more, partook of the usual hospitality which has rendered the doctor proverbial. The occasion was a very pleasant social reunion of the gentlemen of the "Commune."

THE *Leader* yesterday announced, in its telegraphic columns, that "Mr. H. W. Mackey has just been re-elected State Treasurer, and Mr. J. F. Hartranft is the expectant candidate for the governor's chair." There's news for you by the A. P. A. traps! Nine days of telegraph. In 1776, news only two months old was not regarded as stale, but there was no American Press Association then.

YOUTHFUL scamps in Allegheny have been the cause of considerable annoyance to Superintendent McCandless recently, from a habit they have acquired of wedging sticks in the holes in the fire alarm boxes with mud, and also covering the plate upon which are the directions as to how the key may be unlocked. The police have taken the matter in hand, and it is proposed to stop this practice.

A NUMBER of cases have frequently been brought to the public attention through these columns recently—namely street obstructions—which the Street Committee of Councils, for consideration, at their last meeting. The Mayor was afterward waited upon by a subcommittee, and conference had with reference to having the city ordinance applicable in the case enforced, through his police. The unsightly objects which now decorate our principal business streets and pavements, in the shape of vehicles of almost every description, with more boxes, hogsheads, &c., will doubtless disappear shortly under the new *regime*.

THE CURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The jury in the case of James Rees vs. J. Tomlinson at the opening of the Court returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,621.62.

The first case taken up was that of A. R. Bradford vs. R. C. Howard. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $157.99.

Alexander James vs. Thomas Sinclair. Action for damages. Jones was walking along St. Clair street in front of Sinclair's property and stepped upon an iron grating over a coal hole and fell through injuring himself severely. He alleges the grating was a man-trap, and not properly guarded by defendant. Jury out.

Wm J. Anderson, executor of John Anderson deceased, vs. Pittsburgh Farmers and Mechanics Turnpike and Plank Road Co. Action of assumpsit. Jury out.

Archibald McFarland vs. James McQuiston. The parties were interested in some property purchased, upon which improvements were made. McFarland sued to recover the amount paid by him. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

38. Henry Bender et ux vs. Oakland Railway Co.
51. Julius K. Baum vs. Girard Fire & M. Insurance Co.
60. Jacob Rothschild vs. Anton Roedelheim.
61. P. F. & M. Howley vs. B. Grimes.
67. J. N. Kirsch vs. Chas. Kirsch.
69. Max R. edelheim vs. S. Roedelheim & Co.
72. Dr. A. G. Walter vs. Peter & Buente.
65. C. Yeany vs. Newton Cochran.

COMMON PLEAS—FULL BENCH.

The argument list it is expected, will be finished in this Court to-day, when the list from the Quarter Sessions will be taken up.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Trial List for Monday, March 4.

Commonwealth vs.	
Sarah Casey.	Ellen Clarey.
Louis Saufaut, et al.	John Berger.
Wm. DeHannie.	Leopold Hartl.
Michael Fox.	Frederick Fritch.
Wm Moell.	Eagles Robinson.
Bernard Aikens.	Frdk Herne, (9 cases)
Barbara Stein.	John Grant.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

The ordinary cases before the Mayor, yesterday morning, numbered a dozen. At the four o'clock hearing, two of the same character were disposed of.

Maurice Doe made information before the Mayor, charging Edmond McCartney with assault and battery, but afterwards withdrew the suit.

Kate Smith and Mollie Wilson had a little unpleasantness, during which Mollie alleges she received bodily harm at the hands of the first named individual. Kate gave the Mayor a check for $50, and Mollie her recognizance at Court to answer a charge of assault and battery.

Thomas Miller was yesterday morning mulcted in the sum of $25 and costs, for fast driving, on Smithfield street. Miller, it is said, threatens to bring suit against the officer by whom he was arrested, charging him with robbery.

Wm. Kyle, who it appears, is a "boss" in the steel works of Hussey, Wells & Co., makes certain allegations before Alderman Taylor, from which it would appear that a certain John Bern had demeaned himself in an exceedingly menacing manner, in the presence of the said Kyle, all of which induced the latter to enter suit for surety of the peace. The document which is indispensible in such cases has been issued.

Practical Facts.

When any organ or part of the body becomes diseased it gives out more than its accustomed share of particles from that part. These separated particles are carried out of the body through the medium of the kidneys, and may by chemical analysis and microscopic examination, be distinctly detected to the precise locality whence they are derived.

These are practical facts; not merely of value in ordinary cases alone, but scientific men, Todd, Bennet, Queckot, and others, have placed on record numerous instances wherein the correct diagnosis in *obscure* cases depended *solely* upon these kind of investigations.

We ourselves, during an experience of over twenty years practice, have had many individual cases wherein the examination of the urinary secretion alone revealed the true nature of the disease, after all the well known methods of the very best physicians of the country had signally failed.

When we propose to detect diseases by an examination of the urine alone, being prepared, as we are at our office, No. 122 Grant street, Pittsburgh, with all the chemical and microscopic apparatus for testing it in the most scientific manner, we base our proposition *not* upon clairvoyance, spiritualism, hocus-pocus, or legerdemain, but upon the incontrovertible facts and laws of nature as laid down in accordance with the immutable laws of *science*.

Indeed, it is these *facts* alone that give to our peculiar system its true value, that stamp it as a science. For that only is scientific which is based upon incontrovertible facts.

Those living at a distance by sending a specimen (mornings urine) for scientific analysis and examination can have the necessary medicine sent them by express.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Address, Drs. Oldshue, 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ORGANIZING IN ALLEGHENY.

Republicans Preparing for the Campaign—A General Organization Decided Upon—A New Republican Headquarters—The Preliminary Meeting.

A large number of the most active and influential workers in the ranks of the Republican party in Allegheny city, assembled at the City Hall last night, pursuant to call for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a central Republican headquarters for that city.

The attendants first convened in the Mayor's private office, but that being found altogether too small, an adjournment was made to the Select Council chamber.

Mr. John A. Myler moved that the meeting be temporarily organized by calling upon Mr. Oliver Hobson to preside. Carried.

Mr. J. R. Oxley was chosen secretary.

The chairman then read the call for the meeting, which set forth the object of the gathering to be the formation of a Central Republican headquarters for Allegheny City.

Mr. John A. Myler thought the proper action to take first, would be to decide whether they would go into a permanent organization. The present gathering had been called on a few Republicans with no official power, and it was necessary first to settle whether the project met with favor or not. He therefore moved that they now deem it advisable to organize a political club composed of members of the Republican party of Allegheny City.

In support of this motion the gentleman said his experience in Allegheny politics had convinced him of the great importance and necessity for a central organization. There had been a feeling in Allegheny that they were not fairly divided in the county affairs. This was owing to a want of organization in Allegheny. They couldn't blame others, if they didn't work for themselves. For the past two years Allegheny had been without any other man of the Republican faith in the Legislature. Allegheny City should have at least two members in the Legislature, and she had none, this was owing to a want of organization. The delegates from the city heretofore had always been divided in their interests and consequently had no chance of gaining anything, they lost all. This was their own fault. A central club would naturally result in greater harmony, and remedy this matter. He strongly favored the organization.

Mr. D. L. Smith offered as an amendment the following:

Resolved, That this meeting resolve itself into a permanent Republican club, to be known as the Central Republican Club of Allegheny.

Mr. H. M. Long thought it was not necessary to fix upon a name at once; that matter could be arranged after the club had become an organization.

After some discussion the amendment was voted down.

Mr. Myler's motion was then carried.

Mr. Smith moved that the chairman of the meeting appoint a committee to prepare a constitution for the government of the organization. Carried.

Mr. Hugh McNeil moved that the committee consist of two from each ward. Carried.

The chairman then stated he had appointed the committee this morning, and notify the members thereof in writing.

Mr. Myler moved the appointment of a committee of five to ascertain where and for what rent a hall might be secured for the club. Carried.

The chair appointed Messrs. Myler, McNeill, Long, Scandrett and Hastings.

Mr. Scandrett declined to serve and Mr. W. P. Hunker was substituted in his stead.

Mr. McNeill withdrew from the Committee in favor of Mr. George Black, from the Fifth ward. The Committee as amended then consisted of Messrs. Myler, Black, Hastings, Hunker and Long.

Mr. Theo. Myler, stated that by advice of older Republicans than himself he had drawn up the call, and sent it around, and that he thought about $250. He thought it advisable to have a Finance Committee to take charge of the funds.

Mr. Long thought that matter might be allowed to lay over for the present.

On motion of Mayor Callow the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

After the adjournment a large number of those in attendance signed their names to the roll of the proposed club.

Buchanan Letter List, March 1, 1872.2

Adams Wm P	Keon J & Jane	Paul I. Miss	
Askin Martha E	Kelly M	Pritchard Thos	
Anderson Jno	Kloseph	Perry Harriet	
Campbell H	Leighton Jane	Pastorius Jacob	
Carr Jno	Leighton Jane	Reamer Eli	
Cawsledo T	Lloyd D W	Ross William	
Carr Mary E	Murphy John	Rose Wm	
Davis Charles	Mc'Sarah	Shepherd Jacob	
Campbell Jno	Moore Mary Mrs	Shepherd K B	
Campbell James	Moore Robert	Sewart R E	
Dubois John A	Mills Anny	Springer M	
Dubois John A	Morgan Maggie	Sanborn Edmund	
Fetter Kate	Morgan Maggie	Schaefer Rose	
Gross Mary A	Mc'Donald Jno	Shaw Thos A	
Gro. dd J	Mc'Donald B	Stich	
Gallagher Henry	Mc'Cormick B	Sade Christian	
Gallagher Wil	Mc'Iwaine Thos	Stewart Susan	
Gray Jennie	Mc'Laughlin Mrs	Smith Jno	
Hart Ann	Mc'Latchie Jas	Th mpson J O	
Hoo e Maggie	Mc'Clelland Robt	Thompson J	
Hudson Wm	Mc'Keer Wm	Varner A C	
Harkins Pat	Mallon Francis	Woods Rachel	
Hall John	Mc'Cormick Jno	Wilson Jno	
Isenour S Mrs	Schlingle W	Wagner Wm	
Johnston W	Sprier Thomas	Ward Jno	
Kelly Kate M	O'Connor Sarah	Winters Dan	
Keeper Eliza	O'Brien M	Ward Jno	
Kane Clary	O'Neely M	Williams J H	

PHILIP HOER, P.M.

True Economy.

The best is the cheapest, which makes it a duty to buy a first class article from a first class establishment, both of which are to be found at No. 114 Federal street, Allegheny, and especially is this true in reference to the stoves and ranges there for sale. From a view, a thorough inspection of which must give the following verdict, viz: excellence in the quality of castings, beauty of design and finish in the fire alarm boxes with mud, and also covering the plate upon which are the directions as to how the key may be unlocked. The police have taken the matter in hand, and it is proposed to stop this practice.

A number of cases have frequently been brought to the public attention through these columns recently—namely street obstructions—which the Street Committee of Councils, for consideration, at their last meeting. The Mayor was afterward waited upon by a subcommittee, and conference had with reference to having the city ordinance applicable in the case enforced, through his police. The unsightly objects which now decorate our principal business streets and pavements, in the shape of vehicles of almost every description, with more boxes, hogsheads, &c., will doubtless disappear shortly under the new *regime*.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The steamship Silesia has arrived at New York from Hamburg.

—Remington & Sons deny the injurious statements reproduced in this country relative to the French arms contracts.

—An Albany dispatch says that the judiciary Committee will recommend the impeachment of Judges Cardoza and Barnard.

—Frank Dion, of Brooklyn, beat James Bennett, of Toronto, in a match game of billiards for $250, in Brooklyn last Wednesday night.

—A special from Matamoras says it is reported that the revolutionists under Gen. Trevino have captured the city of San Luis Potosi.

—A dispatch from Arizona says that Martinez Station, on Bale Creek, was captured by the Apaches, and three men killed and six stage horses captured.

—The Queen City wagon shop, belonging to James McCafferty, No. 54 Race street, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about ten thousand dollars.

—On Monday evening a fire broke out in the store of Simpson & Hust, Courtland Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, destroying the building and its entire contents, including three thousand dollars in currency. The flames spread to the store of M. G. Hall & Co., which was also destroyed. Wright & Hopkins, the other business managers, in the entire loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars. Insured in the local companies of Memphis to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars.

—An interview with Secretary Seward at Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday, decided his opinions on the Washington Treaty. He considers that a great omission exists in the present treaty, in that it does not insist upon an apology by England for the Queen's proclamation, but that war with England is impossible, and that the time for settlement of the Alabama claims has not yet arrived. The demand for a sum of money for consequential damages is, in his opinion, beneath the dignity of our Government.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 28.—In the Senate the Senate bill to establish a State Insurance Department, with a salary of $3,000 per annum, was passed.

In the House the following bills were passed: The House bill authorizing the stockholders of joint stock companies to fix the number of their board of directors, to increase the fees of members of juries to $1.50 per day; to make land owners responsible for damages done by tenants' dogs; providing that when one railroad train is switched on a side track for the passage of another, the approaching train shall come to a full stop, and be signaled that the switch is all right; also a bill to require coroners to keep a full record of inquests held by them, and file the same with the Court of Common Pleas for reference.

SARATOGA

"GEYSER" SPRING WATER.
(Medicinally the best.)
FOR SALE BY
RANKIN'S APOTHECARY,
45 SIXTH STREET, under Hote

MARRIED:

FORD—ERRETT—On Wednesday, 28th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John A. Sandgrass, WM. J. FORD, Esq., of Mansfield, and HARRIET, eldest daughter of Hon. Russell Errett.

BROWN—BROWN—On Wednesday evening February 28th, 1872, by the Rev. A. B. Leonard, Mr. W. H. BROWN to Miss AMANDA P. BROWN